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WORTLEY
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL
REPORT



of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the Year
1959.



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WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1959.

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" F. COOPER, J.P., (Chairman of Council).
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STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

J. MAIN RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B.(Edin.), B.Hy., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer:

J. J. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

L. VICKERS,
M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.Inst.P.C., R.S.H. Certs., M. & F.I. &
Smoke

Public Health Inspectors:

G. BENNETT, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H., Cert. M. & F.I. & Smoke
E. FROST, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H., Cert. M. & F.I. & Smoke

Trainee Public Health Inspector:

A.M.T. JOHNSON.

Departmental Clerk:

MISS. A. TURNER.

WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year ended 31st December, 1959.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Wortley Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report upon the Health Services of the Wortley Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1959.

The Minister has asked that this year's Annual Report shall follow somewhat on the same lines as previous years, and also that this year the Vital Statistics should be set out in the same way as they were set out in the 1958 report. There is a slight difference in the proforma arrangement of the latter for 1959, in that certain information relating to the deaths of infants under one week has been asked for and included. The Minister also emphasises that he would like details of any schemes for Health Education and this is reported on later in this document. The various tables of statistics are provided in this report with short commentaries where necessary, and you will notice that again I have included certain statistics concerning the Part III Services of the Local Health Authority as used within the Wortley Rural District.

The Vital Statistics are very satisfactory. The Birth Rate is very slightly down compared with 1958, but the Crude Death Rate has fallen as has the Stillbirth Rate and the Infantile Mortality Rate. At 14.2 per 1,000 of the population (corrected 14.4) the Birth Rate is lower than that for the rest of the Country, although it is maintaining a very good average rate over the last ten years in the Wortley Rural District. The Crude Death Rate, at 10.3 per 1,000 of the population (corrected 10.9) is lower than that for the rest of the Country and is, in fact, the lowest rate since 1952. On analysing the principal causes of death one finds that again the highest number of deaths was due to diseases of the Circulatory System, including Coronary Disease. They were responsible for approximately 39% of the total number of deaths. Together with Vascular Diseases of the Nervous System they accounted for 259 deaths. The next highest principal cause of death was Cancer, which was responsible for 92 cases, or approximately 28% of the total number of deaths. There were 19 cases of Carcinoma of the Lung/Bronchus, all males. This was an increase of 6 compared with the 1958 figure. The Lung Cancer Death Rate per million living is still increasing throughout the Country, although probably at a less rate than previously. In 1958 I made some comment about the known increase in smoking amongst young people and I referred to the relationship between smoking and Lung Cancer. I have continued my propaganda efforts at group discussions and whenever the opportunity arose to refer to this subject, and one hopes that this annual publishing of statistics will have some effect in lessening this excessive smoking habit.

During the year there were altogether 30 deaths due to violence, including accidents, suicide and homicide. Of those, 8 were road accident deaths. 15 were due to other forms of accident. Of those 15, 10 were accidents in homes in the district and 5 were accidents in one of the larger Hospitals. I must point out here that if a patient dies in Hospital

having been an inpatient in that Hospital for six months or more, the death is attributed to that district in which the Hospital is situated, irrespective of the domicile of the patient concerned.

On analysing the accidental deaths in the home and in the Hospital we find that of the 10 home accidents 8 were over the age of 65 years - 1 male from burns, 1 female from scalds, and the remainder as a result of falls. The 2 others were children - 1 male child, aged 3 months, who dies as a result of a fall, and another slightly under 2 years, who dies as a result of scalds. The 5 Hospital cases all died as a result of falls, and all were over the age of 70 years except one man, who was 59.

The accidental death rate in the district has increased compared with 1958, which seems to indicate that much more intensive propaganda work is necessary if we are going to do anything at all to bring to the notice of householders the potential dangers in the home. I feel that I must appeal once again for the formation of one or two Home Safety Committees throughout the district who would, by local effort, organise propaganda efforts to which we in our Department here could go and display our various visual aids provided by the County Council. One of the benefits of Road Safety Committees is that they get from time to time reliable statistics concerning the incidence of road accidents. We do not get such statistics for home accidents and one has to depend upon the good neighbourliness of General Practitioners and Hospital Authorities to let us have some details. At the time of preparing this report I am very glad to be able to say that having written a personal note to the General Practitioners within the Division and the Hospital Management Committees I am having a very encouraging response to my appeal, and I am hoping to have quite a lot of help from them. I am grateful for this.

In 1958 we had a very successful campaign generally on the theme "Guard that Fire" and last October another campaign was launched with the theme "Check that Fall". The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents was responsible for initiating these campaigns and wherever Home Safety Committees have been active quite a lot has been done. I in my Department here have used the services of my medical staff and my nursing staff to discuss with selected groups all the problems concerned with this subject, and Health Visitors have had very interesting talks and group discussions amongst various selected audiences at Clinics, etc.

It is obvious that falls contribute more to home accidents than any other factor, and that elderly people are the ones principally affected. It would appear that my statistics for the Wortley Rural District Council alone proves this.

The Stillbirth Rate has fallen compared with 1958, but it is still higher than we would like it to be. It is difficult to pin-point one factor which might be responsible for this relatively high rate, but we do notice a national decline in the rate and we hope that this is going to continue. Increased interest in ante-natal care, both on the part of the expectant mother and her medical and nursing advisers, will undoubtedly improve the Stillbirth Rate as time goes on. There is much more being done now for the expectant mother and she, herself, is very much interested in her own welfare and that of her babe yet to be born. The medical and nursing personnel, too, are encouraged by this increasing interest.

It is appropriate to discuss the Infantile Mortality Rate at the same time as the Stillbirth Rate, for they are, by and large, linked in many respects. It is said that the Infantile Mortality Rate to some extent gives an indication of the general overall child health picture of the district. If this is true, and one believes it is, the figures for the Wortley Rural District are quite encouraging. The Infantile Death Rate has fallen to 16.1 per 1,000 related live births, which is a very much better figure than that for the rest of the Country, including the West Riding Administrative County. It is, in fact, the second lowest rate that we have experienced in the Wortley Rural District since statistics were kept. The year 1959 gave us the lowest Divisional Infantile Mortality Rate that we have had since the Divisional Scheme for Preventive Medical Services commenced in 1947. When considering the deaths under one year one has to report that nine children died before reaching the age of three weeks, all cases of premature birth or congenital deformities, which one could possibly define as unavoidable deaths. The remaining two deaths were due, one to Pneumonia and one to accident (open verdict), both deaths which in my opinion were preventable deaths.

The Infectious Diseases picture for the year showed a steep rise in incidence compared with the previous year. This was almost entirely due to a rather severe outbreak of Measles, which accounted for 882 of the total of 1,003 cases of Infectious Disease notified. There were fewer cases of Scarlet Fever, relatively the same number of Whooping Cough, but there was a distinct improvement in the number of cases of infections of the Gastro-intestinal tract, e.g. Dysentery and Food Poisoning. I am very glad to report this improvement in the prevalence of Food Poisoning and other intestinal infections, for it would indicate increased awareness of the need for attention to personal hygiene.

Mr. Vickers, my Chief Public Health Inspector, has prepared a full and comprehensive report dealing with the sanitary circumstances and I can do no better than include it verbatim in this document.

So far as drainage and sewerage is concerned conditions throughout the district give an overall satisfactory picture. 91% of all dwelling houses in the district are connected to the sewer, 7% to private drainage and 2% to drainage which one cannot consider to be entirely satisfactory. The only extensions completed during the year were extensions to new Council and private development, but I am sorry to say I cannot report further developments at Dungworth, Bradfield and Howbrook. Part of the former Village is not sewered, nor is Bradfield and Howbrook. There are undoubtedly difficulties involved here and one recognises those. I am hoping that by 1960 or early 1961 we can see some amendments for the improvement of the Sewage Disposal Works at Wharncliffe Side. They are overloaded and are, therefore, inefficient.

Water supplies are satisfactory and 97% of all houses within the district receive the public supplies. 2% are in receipt of private and piped satisfactory supplies, whilst the remainder vary in their efficiency because of difficulties during drought and doubtful qualitative analysis. Six existing houses in the district were given a wholesome supply by having the mains extended to accommodate them and this would lead us to hope that additional extensions might soon be provided to other isolated

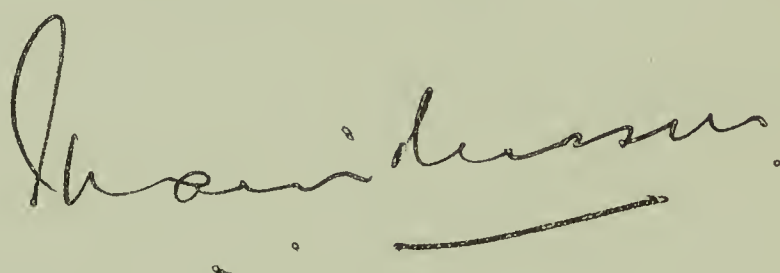
groups of properties. One was rather unhappy about the samples of water taken from the Council's Hallbroom supply, and because of consistently bad bacteriological findings the Council decided to introduce a system of chlorination. It is interesting to note that as soon as the chlorination plant was in operation there was an immediate reflection in the bacteriological picture of the water supply. Since then we have had consistently satisfactory reports.

During the year the staff of the Public Health Department continued their survey work in connection with the Clean Air Act; regular observations were taken on industrial chimneys and certain problems arising from special processes, e.g. Coke Ovens and Brick Works were particularly investigated. During the year the Council declared one smoke controlled area (Oughtibridge) affecting approximately $24\frac{1}{2}$ acres. All this involved a tremendous amount of extra work for the staff, and again I would like to put on record my thanks to the staff for maintaining a high standard of effective work in this section of the general work.

In concluding this introduction to my Annual Report I would like again to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their general support during the year. I would like also to acknowledge the help and advice given to me personally by Mr. Kelly, and that given by the other members of the staff generally to my Department. I also want to put on record again my deep appreciation of the continued loyal and devoted work given by Mr. Vickers, my Chief Public Health Inspector, and his staff throughout the year. We are indeed particularly fortunate in the high standard of efficiency amongst the staff in the Health Department, and I wish to thank them for their personal kindness and help to me at all times.

I offer again my grateful thanks to Dr. J. J. Smith, Senior Assistant County Medical Officer, for her continued help and advice throughout the year.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J. J. Smith', with a horizontal line underneath.

Medical Officer of Health.

DISTRICT STATISTICS IN BRIEF.

The Wortley Rural District covers an area of 48,697 acres. The district is divided into four parishes - Ecclesfield, Bradfield, Wortley and Tankersley. The approximate acreage and the number of houses in each is as follows:-

<u>Parish.</u>	<u>Acreage.</u>	<u>No. of Houses.</u>
Ecclesfield 	6,283 	9,959
Bradfield 	35,134 	3,531
Tankersley 	2,300 	633
Wortley 	4,980 	201
Total ...	<u>48,697</u>	<u>14,324</u>

The Rateable Value of the district is £530,962 at 1st April, 1959, while the product of a penny rate is £1,799/18/11d., as at 31st March, 1959.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General has given his estimation of the population at 48,060. This is an increase of 390 compared with the 1958 figure. The total, of course, includes the population of patients and staff in the Middlewood Mental Hospital, and staff at the Wharnccliffe Hospital, which is estimated at 2,167. The nett population of the district would thus be 45,893.

BIRTHS.

There were 683 live births registered in the district during 1959. Of these 351 were males and 319 females. This number is 21 less than for 1958. There were 13 illegitimate births, 7 males and 6 females.

During the year there were 14 still-births, 5 males and 9 females. This was 5 less than in 1958.

DEATHS.

During 1959, 497 deaths, 277 males and 220 females, were attributed to the district, 19 less than for the year 1958.

I set out below tables of Live Birth Rates, Still-birth Rates and Crude Death Rates, with those rates for other parts of the Country. These show how the district compares with the Country generally.

RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.

Year	England and Wales	West Riding Administrative County	Wortley R.D.
LIVE BIRTHS (Rates per 1,000 of the Population)			
1959	16.5	16.5	14.2
1958	16.4	16.7	14.8
1957	16.1	16.6	13.6
1956	15.7	16.4	12.9
1955	15.0	15.3	13.1
DEATHS (Crude Death Rate) (Rates per 1,000 of the population)			
1959	11.6	11.6	10.3
1958	11.7	11.9	10.8
1957	11.5	11.7	11.2
1956	11.7	11.8	12.1
1955	11.7	11.7	10.7
STILL-BIRTHS (Rates per 1,000 Live and Still-births)			
1959	20.7	20.4	20.1
1958	21.6	22.8	26.3
1957	22.4	23.9	13.9
1956	23.0	23.1	22.8
1955	23.1	26.4	32.4

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

<u>INFECTIVE DISEASES.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	4	3	7
Tuberculosis (Other)	2	-	2
Syphilitic Disease	3	-	3
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	2	-	2
<u>CANCER.</u>			
Stomach	11	6	17
Lung-Bronchus	19	-	19
Breast	-	4	4
Uterus	-	1	1
Other Sites, including Leukaemia	32	19	51
<u>DIABETES.</u>	1	1	2
<u>VASCULAR DISEASE OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.</u>	28	40	68
<u>CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.</u>			
Coronary Disease	43	25	68
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	8	10
Other Heart Diseases	39	37	76
Other Circulatory Diseases	19	18	37
<u>RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.</u>			
Influenza	1	4	5
Pneumonia	7	4	11
Bronchitis	20	11	31
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	-	3
<u>DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.</u>			
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	1	3
Gastritis and Enteritis	1	1	2
<u>GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.</u>			
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	-	3
<u>INFANT DEATHS.</u>			
Congenital Malformations	1	1	2
<u>VIOLENCE.</u>			
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	3	8
Suicide	4	2	6
All other Accidents	3	12	15
<u>HOMICIDE</u>	1	-	1
<u>OTHER DEFINED AND ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.</u>	20	19	39
	<u>277</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>497</u>

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

<u>Age Group.</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Under 1 year	8	13	18	14	11
1 to 2 years	3	1	-	-	1
2 to 5 years	2	4	2	-	2
5 to 15 years	1	5	5	2	2
15 to 25 years	4	3	8	3	1
25 to 45 years	29	22	30	21	26
45 to 65 years	127	147	137	106	125
65 years and over	315	367	329	370	329
TOTALS	<u>489</u>	<u>562</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>516</u>	<u>497</u>

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 11 Infant Deaths during 1959 (8 males and 3 females) equivalent to a rate of 16.1 per 1,000 related Live Births.

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR

RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

<u>Year</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>	<u>West Riding Administrative County</u>	<u>Wortley R.D.</u>
1959	22.0	24.0	16.1
1958	22.5	24.4	19.9
1957	23.0	26.4	28.2
1956	23.8	27.1	21.7
1955	24.9	26.2	13.4

TABLE SHOWING AGE DISTRIBUTION AND CAUSE
OF INFANTILE DEATHS.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	3	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Birth injuries congenital etc.	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL	7	-	2	-	9	-	1	1	-	11
1958	10	-	-	-	10	3	-	-	1	14
1957	7	2	-	1	10	2	1	2	3	18
1956	10	1	-	-	11	-	-	1	1	13
1955	5	-	-	-	5	1	1	1	-	8
1954	11	1	1	-	13	-	4	2	-	19

TABLE SHOWING RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION

OF INFANTILE DEATHS.

District	No. of Deaths
Grenoside	1
Ecclesfield	1
Tankersley	1
Chapelton	3
Stannington	1
Oughtibridge	2
High Green	2
	—
	11
	—

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was no maternal death recorded during the year.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The principal causes of death in the Epidemic (other than Tuberculosis) Group over the past five years are given in the following table:

DISEASE	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	2	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	2	—	—
Syphilitic Diseases	—	2	—	2	3
Influenza	—	—	10	9	5

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held on 27 occasions and in 24 cases the cause of death was certified after Post Mortem Examination without inquest.

Live Births	
Number	683
Rate per 1,000 population	14.2
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	1.9
Stillbirths	
Number	14
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	20.1
Total Live and Still Births	697
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	11
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	16.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	1.5
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	76.9
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	13.2
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	10.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	30.1
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	-

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

During the year, 1003 cases of Infectious Disease were notified. The following tables are self-explanatory.

DISEASE.	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Corrected Figures 1959
Scarlet Fever	48	27	50	68	70	64	64
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	3	1	-	2	1	1
Pneumonia	47	28	52	34	7	13	13
Meningococcal Infection	1	3	-	5	2	-	-
Dysentery	53	49	25	9	46	5	5
Erysipelas	8	9	4	7	6	8	8
Measles	111	1174	55	752	22	882	882
Whooping Cough	106	23	141	91	13	19	19
Para-Typhoid Fever	-	7	-	-	-	2	2
Poliomyelitis	1	16	1	1 para. 2 n.p.	-	-	-
Food poisoning	14	15	22	1	50	9	9
Malaria	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

ATTACK RATE OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS

DISEASES.

(After correction of Notification)

DISEASE	England and Wales	West Riding Admin. Cty.	Wortley R.D.
Scarlet Fever	1.06	1.49	1.33
Meningococcal Infections	0.02	0.02	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dysentery	0.78	0.71	0.10
Pneumonia	0.59	0.61	0.27
Measles	11.88	14.94	18.35
Whooping Cough	0.73	0.58	0.39
Erysipelas	0.07	0.10	0.16
Poliomyelitis &) Paralytic	0.02	0.01	0.00
Polioencephalitis) Non- Paralytic	0.01	0.00	0.00

DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
BY AGE GROUPS.

DISEASE	0 - 1 yr.	1 - 2 yrs.	2 - 3 yrs.	3 - 4 yrs.	4 - 5 yrs.	5 - 10 yrs.	10 - 15 yrs.	15 - 25 yrs.	25 - 35 yrs.	35 - 45 yrs.	45 - 65 yrs.	65 yrs and over.	Age unknown	Totals	After Correction
Measles	29	90	87	102	128	434	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	882	882
Scarlet Fever	1	4	3	4	5	35	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	64	64
Whooping Cough	2	3	1	-	1	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	5	4	-	13	13
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	-	9	9
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	-	8	8
Acute)Paralytic Poliomyelitis)Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2
TOTALS	32	97	91	106	134	485	25	4	1	8	13	7	-	1003	1003

RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES.

DISTRICT	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Pneumonia	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Paratyphoid Fever	TOTAL
ECCLESFIELD PARISH:										
Ecclesfield	24	3	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	34
Chapeltown	203	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	215
High Green	177	6	5	1	1	-	1	-	-	191
Thorpe Hesley	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Grenoside & Foxhill Estate	66	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	77
Colley	208	23	7	3	3	-	3	-	1	248
TANKERSLEY PARISH:										
Tankersley	47	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	55
Birdwell	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
WORTLEY PARISH:										
Wortley	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
BRADFIELD PARISH:										
Worrall	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Oughtibridge	68	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	69
Dungworth	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stannington	9	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	12
Loxley	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
Storrs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wharncliffe Side & Brightholmlee	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Middlewood and Wharncliffe Hospitals	-	-	-	4	-	9	2	-	-	15
Midhopestones	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bradfield	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
TOTALS	882	64	19	13	5	9	8	1	2	1003

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year 64 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, a reduction of 6 compared with the figure for 1958. The cases were spread fairly evenly throughout the year, 20 in each of the first two quarters, 9 in the third quarter and 15 in the fourth. The cases were mild generally and of the total number notified only 15 required Hospital admission because of inconvenience of carrying out the treatment in the home. 46 of the cases notified were in the age group 5 - 15 years, 17 under the age of 5 years, and 1 between the age of 15 and 25 years. The attack rate for the district was 1.33, compared with 1.49 for the County and 1.06 for England and Wales.

DIPHTHERIA.

Again I have to report a year free from this disease in the Wortley Rural District. Last year I reported my concern at the lack of enthusiasm on the part of parents and guardians of young children to take advantage of the protective immunisation. The returns were a little better in 1959, when 594 children received primary treatment, which is 144 more than the previous year. Of those 594, 470 were in the age group 0 - 5 years and 124 in the group 5 - 15 years. 388 children received booster doses of the antigen, which in number is approximately the same as last year - in fact 2 more.

I think that the time has come to be very firm in our attitude towards this immunisation so far as Diphtheria is concerned. Diphtheria is a killer disease amongst children and it must not be allowed to reappear in our midst. This amazing complacency on the part of parents and guardians of children is difficult to understand. We are glad there has been no case of Diphtheria in our midst for years and we want to keep it that way, but this can only be done by maintaining a high level of immunity amongst the children. There can be no doubt that the disease has disappeared because of the systematic immunisation against the disease which has taken place in the last two or three decades. It would be regrettable that because of complacency immunisation was forgotten and that the disease reappeared again. All staff in my Department are continually teaching the need for this immunisation, and this will continue to be an important item in the health education work of the Department.

MEASLES.

There is quite a change in the Measles incidence picture for 1959 compared with recent previous years. In all 882 cases were notified during the year. It would appear that towards the end of 1958 a relatively high incidence of the disease was becoming apparent and the first two quarters of 1959 proved that that Winter was quite a memorable one from this point of view. In all 730 cases were notified in the first six months of the year. By far the biggest incidence was in the Parish of Ecclesfield, where the Colley Estate had 208 cases, Chapeltown 203, High Green 107, Grenoside and Fox Hill Estate 66. In the Village of Ecclesfield itself there were 24 cases. Tankersley had 47 and Oughtibridge and Wharncliffe Side had 113. One can say, therefore, that the disease was fairly well scattered throughout the district.

As one would expect, the age group principally affected was the 5 - 10

years, where 434 cases occurred. One could probably attribute this to the fact that at the age of 5 children go to School and for the first time they begin to live as one of a number of children grouped together for part of the day in School class. This aggregation of the young children in such groups theoretically increases the danger of transmission of infection. At the same time I am not yet convinced that parents and guardians of children are altogether particular with regard to effective isolation of the infected child. Measles is very infectious; it spreads rapidly and infectivity remains for a variable period of time. A child may have apparently recovered from the illness but may yet be infective and a danger to his or her neighbours. I again appeal to all those in charge of young children who may be suffering from Measles or any other highly infectious disease that they should consult the family Doctor to make sure that the child is safe to return to its normal routine.

The attack rate of 18.35 is higher than that for the rest of the Country.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were 19 cases of Whooping Cough reported during the year, an increase of 6 compared with the figure for 1958. The cases occurred principally in the two middle quarters of the year. This, like Measles, is also a highly infectious disease, and as one would expect the age group principally affected was the 5 to 10 years.

My remarks about Measles apply similarly to Whooping Cough in that it is the parents and guardians of children who are suffering from the disease who should be most particular in isolating the infected child.

There is, in the case of Whooping Cough, a scheme for protection by immunisation. This has been in operation now for a few years and during 1959, 416 children received protective treatment. This is an increase compared with 1958, when there were 276 immunised. Each notification of the disease received in these Offices is carefully scrutinised and investigated to see if immunisation has been offered and been accepted, or what the position actually is. In each of the cases notified here the children had not been immunised. I think it is rather early to say whether or not this immunisation measure is having any effect on the incidence of Whooping Cough, but the attack rate for the Country seems to be gradually falling. The rate in the Wortley Rural District for 1959 was 0.39, somewhat lower than that for the rest of the Country.

POLIOMYELITIS.

The long hot, dry summer of 1959 was conducive to what we expect to bring about the onset of an outbreak of Poliomyelitis, and for the second successive year no case of Poliomyelitis was reported in the Wortley Rural District. One would like to think that this happy state of affairs had been brought about by systematic immunisation.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis continued during 1959. At the commencement of the year the response for vaccination was most disappointing; the public were just not coming forward in the same large numbers that we had seen when the scheme first started. So much was this universally evident that concern was being felt by the Ministry. There were large stocks of

vaccine piling up, and as this has a limited life there was the ever present danger of a great loss to public funds due to the vaccine being unserviceable.

An intense publicity campaign was instituted in an effort to shake a lethargic public out of its apathy towards protection against such a publicity ridden disease. All these efforts, however, proved of no avail. It took the untimely death of a well known sportsman to rouse people to the dangers of not having protection against the disease. For several weeks there was tremendous publicity, both in the Press and other media, i.e. Radio, Television. Great play was made of the fact that Football Clubs were having their players vaccinated en bloc. There was a tremendous clamour from the public - the rush for vaccination was on.

By far the greatest demand was from the 16-25 years age group, and in order to cope with this special arrangements were made with local firms, and I must, at this stage, place on record my appreciation for the magnificent response from the management for their co-operation, not only in placing rooms at our disposal, but for allowing their employees to get protective treatment during working hours. In addition to these day-time arrangements it was found necessary to organise evening sessions in order to satisfy the constant demand. On more than one occasion the normal session times had to be extended by 1 to 2 hours in an effort to reduce the queues which formed outside Clinics where the evening sessions were held.

Alas, the public's memory is very short, and by the beginning of September the numbers of persons attending at vaccination sessions began to fall, until by the year end the figures were less than those for the corresponding period in 1958.

As I pointed out in last year's report the scheme has to be run on a Divisional basis, and because of this it is not possible to give figures for individual County districts. The table appended below indicates the situation as applied to the whole Division for the year ended 31st December, 1959.

Persons who had received two injections at 31st December, 1959:

Months	Age Group 1933 - 1942	Age Group 1943 - 1959	Expectant Mothers
January - February	1,179	1,012	26
March - April	364	484	27
May - June	1,294	1,271	54
July - August	297	1,481	47
September - October	231	601	44
November - December	77	382	31
TOTALS:	3,442	5,231	229

The total number of persons who received three injections during the year ended 31st December, 1959, is as follows:-

Children	-	5,478
Others	-	<u>1,031</u>
TOTAL:		<u>6,509</u>

The number of persons awaiting vaccination at 31st December, 1959:-

Age Group 1933 - 1942	...	170
Age Group 1943 - 1959	...	185
Expectant Mothers	...	<u>12</u>
		<u>367</u>

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Last year I reported that there was a reduction in the number of persons vaccinated against Smallpox. I am glad to say that 1959 showed some improvement, in that a total of 292 were vaccinated, an increase of 43 compared with the figure for 1958. Of these, 262 were children under the age of one year, 10 were over the age of one, 9 were in the 2 - 4 years age group and 11 were over the age of 5 years. Six persons were revaccinated, 4 in the 15 and over age group.

In view of the insidious way that Smallpox can enter into the Country by people who are apparently in good health, we must be ever on the lookout for the appearance of this dreadful disease. A relatively high vaccination rate is a good insurance against an outbreak of this disease and we try to encourage parents and guardians of young children to accept this precaution.

When one relates the number of primary vaccinations in the district to the number of registered live births during 1959, one finds that we have a vaccination rate in the Wortley Rural District of 42.7%. This is a little higher than that for the West Riding Administrative County, although very slightly lower than the national figure. It is a good sign when one sees an increasing demand for vaccination against Smallpox, and I would like to think that the continual propaganda measures adopted by the fieldworkers on the staff might have something to do with it.

FOOD POISONING.

The picture so far as Food Poisoning is concerned is very satisfactory. There were 9 cases reported during the year, and all were in a small controlled group in Middlewood Hospital. The information was passed to me and I visited the Hospital, and together with the Medical Superintendent and the Director of the Laboratory Service we made various enquiries and visited the kitchens and had long discussions with the Canteen Manager and his staff. We never actually found the source of the infection, but we were able to arrange for certain amendments in techniques in the Department itself which were generally accepted. There was only the one outbreak and there was no further trouble.

It speaks well for the general standard of hygiene throughout the district that no Food Poisoning was reported from the district as a whole. I think we can take it that the persistent appeals in the past for care in food handling and general attention to personal hygiene is now beginning to show results. This is quite a satisfactory situation and I hope that this will continue.

DYSENTERY.

I am very glad to report also the reduction in the number of cases of Dysentery, only 5 cases being reported throughout the year. They occurred 1 in the third quarter of the year and 4 in the last quarter. 3 of the cases were all in one family and were admitted to Hospital for investigation and treatment. One single case occurred in the third quarter and one single case in the fourth quarter. In both instances the patient was treated at home and no other member of the family was involved. In the latter two cases we never isolated the causal organism.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 32 cases of Tuberculosis were notified, a decrease of 17 compared with 1958. Of these, 2 cases were notified from the larger Hospitals and Institutions, leaving a net total of 30 district cases. Of the district cases 26 were notified as Pulmonary and 4 Non-pulmonary. There were 11 transfers into our area from other districts. In all 19 notified cases were discharged from the register as cured.

There was no visit from the Mass Radiography Unit to the district during 1959, although the Unit did visit the firm of Messrs. Newton Chambers & Co. Ltd., where a complete survey was done of the employees. The relationship between the Medical Director and myself is such that I was able to make use of the Unit whilst stationed at this firm's premises, and with the kind co-operation of the firm itself I was able to have a selected group X-rayed on large film. This group consisted of School children of the 13/14 years age group who had been found to have a positive reaction to the Mantoux Skin test, and whom we wished to be investigated further by X-ray. We no longer submit children under a certain age to X-ray examination by the Mass Miniature Unit, and in this case the Medical Director was able to offer us facilities during his special session when large films were taken of those children.

Tuberculosis diagnosed some 10 to 15 years ago meant for the patient a serious upheaval in his whole family life. It meant that he would have to go to bed for possibly 6 to 9 months, and if he were lucky he would be in a Sanatorium - beds were not too plentiful then. Gradually the treatment has changed for the better, and now an early diagnosed case may not require any more than 3 to 4 weeks in Hospital, being thoroughly checked up, assessed for degree of infection and returned to his home for domiciliary care. This is the result of modern methods of treatment by the various chemo-therapy agents and antibiotics. The whole outlook, therefore, is changed and the main work seems to be in the sphere of environmental health where contacts of all positive cases must be followed up until all infected persons have been discovered. The emphasis must be on early diagnosis and patients must be encouraged to seek medical advice whenever symptoms are at all suspicious. Early diagnosis is so important. We are fortunate that with the amount of preventive measures available this early

ascertainment is possible. There is the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit, available to which anyone can go at the advertised times, and where by simple process a picture can be taken of the lung, and if anything suspicious is found the whole machinery of medical treatment is put into motion. There is also the B.C.G. Vaccination scheme which has played its part in ascertainment of the early case of Tuberculosis.

We in the Public Health Department are less concerned with the treatment of Tuberculosis but rather to the prevention of the disease and the care and after-care of the patient discharged from Hospital. Every person infected with Tuberculosis acquires an infection from some source. When a case is notified to us the whole weight of that section of my Department concerned is applied to tracing the source of that infection. By persistent questioning of members of the family, neighbours, associates, one keeps on trying and occasionally one is successful. The infected person who keeps relatively well, and whose symptoms are not observed to be unusual, is the type of person who can spread the infection amongst susceptible persons. These people are sometimes most elusive and difficult to find. When we do visit the family and contacts of an infected person we invite them to go for a general check-up, including X-ray, and if need be Clinical examination. I am very glad to report that we seldom, if ever, have any refusals to co-operate with us in this work. I am very grateful for this because it reflects the obvious desire on the part of the contact to protect himself and others, and it also shows a measure of confidence in the work of our Department.

We have available to us in this district two Chest Clinics, one in Barnsley and one in Sheffield, where we have a full service with a Consultant Chest Physician at each Clinic. These gentlemen are most willing and ready to assist at all times in any investigation, and I would like to record here my grateful thanks to them for this help. We also have employed a full-time Health Visitor spending all her time in the Tuberculosis work. She visits the homes of the patients and she is also in attendance at the Clinics and is present when the Chest Physician interviews the patient. There is thus a very close environmental and Clinical tie-up in respect of every case reported. We also have provided by the West Riding County Council extra nourishment in the form of 2 pints of milk per day, free of charge, to every patient who is recommended by the Chest Physician to receive this special nourishment. In the Wortley Rural District during 1959 12 patients were in receipt of this extra nourishment. The Local Health Authority also may provide bedding, if required, so that the patient may have facilities to occupy separate sleeping accommodation. There was no request during 1959 for this service.

I must also put on record my acknowledgment of the Housing Committee's interest in this question of Tuberculosis, in their sympathetic consideration of applications from me in support of rehousing of infective Tubercular patients. During 1959 two families, one in Stannington and one in High Green were rehoused, and the families were grateful for this help. Whilst I am mentioning this matter of rehousing of Tubercular families I would like to take this opportunity at this moment to say how grateful I am for the consideration given to my applications for rehousing on medical grounds of altogether ten families, including the two Tubercular cases mentioned above.

CASES NOTIFIED IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp.		Respiratory		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 5 years	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 years	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 - 45 years	3	4	1	-	2	1	-	-
45 - 65 years	7	3	-	-	2	-	1	-
65 years and over	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
TOTAL	18	9	2	3	5	3	1	-

AREA OF DISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES.

Respiratory. Non-Respiratory.
M. F. M. F.

PARISH OF ECCLESFIELD:

Ecclesfield	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
High Green	...	...	...	2	2	1	-
Chapelton	...	...	...	2	1	-	3
Grenoside	...	...	...	2	2	-	-
Thorpe Hesley	-	-	-	-
Colley Estate	7	1	-	-
Foxhill Estate	-	1	-	-

PARISH OF WORTLEY:

Wortley	-	-	-	-
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PARISH OF BRADFELD:

Bradfield	-	-	-	-
Oughtibridge	1	-	-	-
Stannington and Hollow Meadows				1	1	-	-
Worrall	...	...	...	1	-	-	-
Loxley	...	...	...	-	1	-	-
Wharnccliffe Side	-	-	-	-
Wadsley	-	-	-	-

PARISH OF TANKERSLEY:

Tankersley	1	-	-	-
Birdwell	-	-	-	-

TOTAL	...			17	9	1	3
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Notifications of Tuberculosis received from larger Hospitals and Institutions in the District - usual place of residence not in Wortley Rural District.

<u>Age.</u>	<u>Respiratory.</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 25 years	-	-	-	-
25 - 45 years	1	-	1	-
45 - 65 years	-	-	-	-
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-
<hr/>				
TOTALS	1	-	1	-
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During the year 8 cases were admitted to Sanatoria and 4 cases were discharged. At the end of the year there were 483 Pulmonary cases and 130 Non-pulmonary cases on the Tuberculosis Register. During the same period 28 cases were removed from the register, 19 cured, 5 died, and 4 were transferred to other areas.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

B.C.G. Vaccination was continued during the year amongst the School children in the 13/14 years age group. The Schools concerned were the High Green Secondary Modern, Ecclesfield Grammar, Ecclesfield Secondary Modern, Bradfield Secondary Modern, Yew Lane Secondary Modern and Colley Secondary Modern. In all, 493 children were tested, of which 127 were found to be reactors and 366 were found to be negative. Of the 366 negative reactors, 364 were vaccinated, 2 of the children being absent from School through illness and unable to have the vaccination. The treatment was postponed. In addition to the above, 458 children who were vaccinated in 1958 presented themselves for retesting during 1959. Of these 427 were successfully converted to Mantoux Positive, and the remaining 31 gave a doubtful reading. It might be, of course, that these 31 were late convertors and would exhibit a positive reaction at a later date.

During the year we introduced the new Freeze Dried Vaccine as an alternative to the liquid Vaccine previously used. One factor in favour of the Freeze Dried is that we can store it for long periods without it deteriorating in potency. We can store it under shelf conditions for twelve months, provided the temperature does not exceed 20° C (60° F). The introduction of this alternative Vaccine has made the work easier in that we have much more latitude to arrange spread over vaccination sessions. When we only had liquid Vaccine available, which was imported from Denmark, we had to bear in mind that its potency had a short life, about 7 to 14 days from the date of manufacture, and this, naturally limited the scope of our B.C.G. Vaccination sessions. It is rather early to pass an opinion as to whether or not the Freeze Dried Vaccine is as good as, or better than the previously used liquid form. My first impression is that there is a delay in reaction from the vaccination and that the first testing for conversion at the end of twelve months was rather doubtful. I understand that it is the nature of this material to give those results and I do not wish in any way to create an impression that the treatment was not satisfactory. No doubt the subsequent testing of all these cases will

prove satisfactory, but one has become accustomed to the dramatic conversion test reactions one saw with the previous method. It is our intention to continue with the Freeze Dried Vaccine in the meantime. The liquid Vaccine can still be obtained if we require it.

School	No. Tested	Positive	Negative	No. Vaccinated
High Green Sec. Modern	51	27	24	23
Ecclesfield Grammar	56	18	38	38
Ecclesfield Sec. Modern	36	10	26	26
Yew Lane Sec. Modern	131	26	105	105
Colley Sec. Modern	143	12	131	131
Bradfield Sec. Modern	76	34	42	41
TOTALS	493	127	366	364

CHIROPODY (JEFFCOCK TRUST, ECCLESFIELD).

The above Voluntary Organisation continued to provide a Chiropody Service in Ecclesfield for residents of Ecclesfield and of Grenoside. The service is essentially for the elderly people, although any request for particular consideration for other types of case was generously granted. This service has been very successful and it has proved what a boon it is to the aged and handicapped people when certain foot troubles are treated. During the year 149 sessions were held and completed treatment given to 191 patients. Of the total number of patients treated 179 resided in Ecclesfield and 12 in Grenoside. In six instances transport was provided so that patients temporarily non-ambulant were taken for their regular treatment.

In April a circular was issued by the Minister stating that he was now prepared to approve proposals by Local Health Authorities to provide a Chiropody Service, and he thought in terms particularly of priority to the elderly, physically handicapped and expectant mothers. This, I know, has been considered fully by the Local Health Authority and at the end of the year discussions were being held and preliminary surveys conducted to see just what would be involved in the way of the number of Clinics, sessions, and Chiropodists who might be required. Everything was being prepared to put into operation a scheme early in 1960.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The function of the Health Educationalist is to disseminate knowledge about sterile principles and to cultivate public opinion.

During 1959 I and my staff continued our efforts in the field of Health Education and I have got the impression that there was an increased interest in the subject generally. I have said from time to time that it is extremely difficult to interest the public in this subject, but with our persistent efforts at Group Discussion meetings and at Mothercraft Classes, Ante-natal Sessions, and later in the School we feel that we are gaining

a little ground in our campaign.

We have had an increase in our visual aid material to assist in teaching and there is now available a Film Strip Projector with a fairly good library of Film Strips, and Sound Cinematograph Projector to show up-to-date films on any subject of health education. Posters, flannelgraphs and pegboards are also at hand and have been used quite a lot by the Health Visitors, Home Nurses and Midwives. Literature is supplied at Clinics and the increase in the request for explanation of certain points, e.g. immunisation, home accidents, dietetics would indicate to us that this form of propaganda is beginning to take hold of the public.

Positive health should be the aim of everyone interested in their own welfare and I hope that the interest already kindled will remain, if not increase, in the years to come.

My Health Visiting staff make a point of visiting Senior Schools in the district from time to time and giving talks and lectures on health matters. I feel that there ought to be more of this work in the field of health education, in that one member from each section of the service should visit a group, be it a captive group, e.g. School, or a voluntary group such as one would get at a Voluntary Organisation meeting. Each should get over his or her particular part of the preventive health service. I am trying to extend this idea in the district and I am looking forward to some interesting results. The emphasis should be on team work rather than individual efforts which might not be interconnected and, therefore, might be the means of creating loss of interest.

One subject which we dealt with more, probably, than any other was this question of Home Safety. I had the opportunity of giving a talk to a selected group of women at the Women's Institute at Storrs and a very interesting talk and discussion at the Old People's Club in Chapeltown. I find on going to those meetings that the public are interested in health problems and not only Home Safety was discussed on those occasions. Like most educational projects such as this, we always seem to talk to the converted. The people who attend the meetings, who are interested in the subject, are people who are already practising those principles of health education which we would like everyone to practice. It is how to get at that hard core of disinterested people who are unwilling to attend meetings and do not seem to worry about such matters at all. This is where the keen Health Visitor comes into her own and takes advantage of her home visiting to discuss problems of home safety, principles of good living, and even personal hygiene. I am glad to say that my Health Visitors are interested in this and they have made some interesting contacts and converts. Judging by the demand on the part of the Health Visiting and Nursing Staff for visual aid material in the form of Film Strips, Flannelgraphs and Cine Film, it is obvious that this work is progressing satisfactorily within the district.

Following a Refresher Course in Health Education attended by one of our Health Visitors, she undertook a series of talks at one of the Senior Modern Schools in the district, attending for ten successive weeks. I was invited to be present at one of the sessions to sum up the Course and I think that the experiment was successful. The Health Visitor was well received in the School and the staff appreciated the visits.

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

HOSPITALS.

Infectious Disease. Cases of Infectious Disease requiring treatment in Hospital are admitted to Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield. Tankersley is in the catchment area for the Kendray Hospital at Barnsley.

Maternity Cases. If hospitalisation is required in Maternity cases it is provided at the Hallamshire Maternity Home, the City General Hospital, Sheffield, the Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield, and the St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.

General Hospitals. General Hospitals in Sheffield and Barnsley are those used by the people in the Wortley Rural District.

LABORATORY SERVICES.

The Medical Research Laboratories at Wakefield and Sheffield are available to provide all the necessary investigations we may require in the epidemiological field. The respective Medical Directors are most willing to help and advise, and I am grateful to them for quite a fair amount of advice and help during the year.

MORTUARY.

The necessary accommodation, with facilities for Post-Mortem examinations, is available at the very modern and well equipped Mortuary in Salt Box Lane, Grenoside.

AMBULANCE SERVICE. The section of the service covering the Wortley Rural District is controlled from the Depot at Hoyland. A 24-hour service is maintained, and although only five vehicles are stationed at Hoyland, the Superintendent has in actual fact up to twenty vehicles from Wath, Maltby, Kiveton Park, Bentley, South Kirkby at his disposal. These operate a daily service to the Sheffield Hospitals and, all being radio controlled, can be made available as and when required. In addition the service is supplemented by the car pool, whereby sitting patients are conveyed by car, thus relieving the Ambulances for stretcher cases.

CLINICS.

Maternity & Child Welfare. The Clinics in the Wortley Rural District are unchanged from last year, as per the appended list. The staff at these Clinics consists of the Medical Officer, who sees cases referred to him by the Health Visitor and carries out immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis and vaccination against Smallpox. There are one or two Health Visitors present, depending upon the size of the Clinic and the amount of health education in groups being undertaken. The Health Visitor interviews all mothers attending the Clinic and gives individual advice. The voluntary worker also forms an important part of the staff of the Clinics and undertakes many clerical duties for the Health Visitor.

As mentioned in my annual report last year, the building of the new full-time Maternity and Child Welfare and Dental Clinic on the Colley Estate commenced this year. When completed in 1960 this Clinic will provide maternity and child welfare services and specialist services to the Estate, and will be used by the Health Visiting staff as their headquarters.

Mobile Clinic. The Mobil Clinic continues to visit the Dungworth area on Friday mornings, fortnightly, and provides maternity and child welfare services. The number of attendances at Dungworth during the year was 178 as compared with 149 in 1958. Many of the mothers and babies attending Dungworth Clinic live outside the Village and transport is arranged for them by means of the Land Rover being detached from the Caravan to transport the mothers and children to and from the Clinic. Mr. H. Hallam continues to provide free facilities to stand the Clinic in his farm yard, and I acknowledge with much appreciation this continued facility.

Ante-Natal Clinics. There is one Ante-Natal Clinic in the District being held at the Gatty Hall, Ecclesfield, on Thursday afternoons. The staff is the Medical Officer, a Health Visitor and Midwives, who provide medical, midwifery and social services for the expectant mother.

Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes - are held in the District as per the appended list. These sessions are run by the Midwife and the Health Visitor of the area. The expectant mother is given advice regarding her care during the ante-natal period, preparation for the birth of the child, the labour and post-natal period. Talks are also given on the feeding of the baby and protection by means of immunisation and vaccination. Filmstrips are used as visual aids, together with other demonstration materials. One important aspect of these classes is the general discussion in which mothers and staff participate at the end of the session.

Eye Clinics. Eye Clinics are arranged according to need, and held in the Miners' Welfare Hall, Chapeltown, usually on the first Tuesday of each month. The Consultant Ophthalmologist attends at these Clinics to see the children referred to him. During the year 147 new cases were seen by the Specialist and he prescribed glasses in 226 instances.

Mental Health. Early in the year we had an additional Home Teacher appointed to the Division, Mrs. D. Sharp, and as a result a much better home service and group training service was provided. Mrs. Sharp was mobile and because of this was able to reach children and young adults in places rather inaccessible to the Group Training Centres. The children continued to show an interest in the handicraft work they were doing and it was obvious that the Home Teachers were being accepted by the children and by the parents. This interest in the work of training those children has been a marked feature of the parents relationship with the staff for some considerable time.

Towards the end of the year we opened the Occupation Centre at High Green, provided by the Local Health Authority. This is a modern building, magnificently equipped, and provides places for a total number of 58 patients. At the end of the year 28 patients from the Wortley Rural District were attending this Centre daily. The staff at the Centre comprises one Supervisor, four Assistant Female Teachers, one Male Handicrafts Instructor and one full-time Handy-man. Also employed in the establishment is a part-time Meals Assistant and two part-time Escorts, the latter to accompany the patients in the special buses. The coming into operation of this Centre has completely changed the attitude of the parents and guardians of the children and adults concerned to the Mental Health Service. The patients are extremely keen to attend the Centre. They thoroughly enjoy their stay and I believe that there is much 'heart-burning' at week-ends and at holiday times when they are unable to attend what they call "School". The aim of the Centre so far as I am concerned is probably twofold, first to try and train those children into some routine repetitive job of work in the hope that they will take an interest in this and be able, at a later date, to earn at least a contribution towards their livelihood. Secondly there must be behind all the training that one great hope that these patients will improve their standards to the extent that they can be upgraded to "Educationally Subnormal", and in consequence those of School age can then move to the special Educationally Subnormal Schools.

I must put on record here my appreciation of the excellent work that the staff are doing. The children attending the Centre come from all parts of the Division and are brought here by bus. Two buses, in fact, are employed, each going a different route and picking up children at various points in the circular journey. The buses return the children in the evening to the same points, where relatives meet the bus and take the children home. As I said earlier, each bus is accompanied by an escort.

There is a Mental Health Social Worker employed in the Division whose duties are to supervise care and after-care of all cases in the mental health field. The cases particularly catered for are those who have been attending Psychiatric Centres, either as inpatients or outpatients, and who have returned home probably to face up to the same conditions which were prevalent before admission to Hospital, and indeed might have been a factor in creating the psychiatric breakdown. The Social Worker, therefore, tries to smooth the way of the patient's re-acceptance into community life. It is sometimes extremely difficult for a patient to pick up where he or she left off and it is acknowledged that they must have some help and encouragement. On several occasions the Mental Health Social Worker has been appealed to by patients for help to solve troublesome domestic problems.

The Mental Health Act, 1959 received the Royal Assent in July, 1959, but has not yet become effective. There is no doubt it will be soon and this Act is designed to provide for treatment and care of the mentally disordered. The implementation of this Act is going to mean a lot of work on the part of the Local Health Authority, and we at Divisional level will have very much more to do in the field of mental health.

The County Medical Officer has prepared his scheme for the West Riding and this is being submitted for approval by the appropriate Committee of the Local Health Authority and later that of the Minister himself.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

STATUTORY SUPERVISION:

Over 16 years of age.

	M.	F.
In full employment	9	7
Fully employed at home	3	7
Working part-time	1	1
Occupation Centre	4	8
Occupation Centre refused	4	3
Cot cases	-	2
	<u>21</u>	<u>28</u>

VOLUNTARY SUPERVISION:

Over 16 years of age.

	M.	F.
In full employment	1	1
Fully employed at home	-	3
Occupation Centre	1	-
Occupation Centre refused	1	1
	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>

STATUTORY SUPERVISION:

Under 16 years of age.

	M.	F.
Occupation Centre	12	8
Occupation Centre refused	-	1
Cot cases	-	2
	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>

Short Stay in Mental Defective Hospitals was arranged for 3 males under 16 years and 4 females over 16 years. The patients were escorted to and from the Hospital by the Mental Health Social Worker. The homes of nine patients already in Institutions were visited and reports on the home circumstances forwarded to the Superintendents in question in respect of either home leave or consideration of discharge of Order.

CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

During the year 45 cases were reported as having been discharged from Mental Hospitals. 21 requests for after-care were received; of these 6 cases were already known to the authority as persons in constant need of Hospital treatment.

One case only was reported by the Army Authorities and one by the Police. 53 homes were visited during the year, including those already known to the authority. 24 cases were only visited once as a routine follow-up and no further help was asked. 285 visits were undertaken.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS AS AT 31.12.59.

Name and Address of Centre Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions	Number who attended for first time during this year.	Total number of attendances.
CHAPELTOWN Miners' Welfare Pavilion Dr. F. C. Armstrong and Miss E. Bates.	Wednesday afternoon	236	2,000
ECCLESFIELD Gatty Memorial Hall Dr. D. Colver and Miss M. Thompson.	Monday afternoon	301	1,726
GRENOSIDE Meth. Schoolroom Norfolk Hill Dr. J. Smail and Mrs. A. Brooks.	Thursday afternoon	169	1,839
HIGH GREEN Methodist Sunday School Wortley Road Dr. J.J. Smith and Mrs. D.M. Simpson.	Tuesday afternoon	213	2,263
LOXLEY Congregational Chapel Dr. S. Lindsay and Miss M.B. Helliwell.	Alternate Tuesday afternoons	46	276
OUGHTIBRIDGE Church Hall Dr. S. Lindsay and Miss K. Gregory.	Thursday afternoon	104	1,139
STANNINGTON Methodist Sunday School Dr. S. Lindsay and Miss M.B. Helliwell.	Wednesday afternoon	170	1,692
TANKERSLEY Scout Hall Dr. E.S.L. Allott and Mrs. D.M. Simpson.	Alternate Monday afternoons	47	631
WORRALL Memorial Hall Dr. S. Lindsay and Miss K. Gregory.	Alternate Tuesday afternoons	53	426
COLLEY ESTATE St. Paul's Institute Dr. G. Henderson and Mrs. M. Orr.	Tuesday afternoon (a.m. by appt.)	313	1,637

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Name and Address of Centre Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Total number of attendances during the year.
ECCLESFIELD Gatty Memorial Hall Dr. I. A. Fraser, Dr. M. Rushbrooke, Mrs. M. Orr, and Miss M. Thompson.	Thursday afternoon	544
GRENOSIDE Methodist Sunday School Norfolk Hill Dr. J. Smail and Mrs. A. Brooks.	Thursday afternoon (Before Child Welfare Centre commences)	142

RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES.

Name and Address of Centre Name of Midwife and Health Visitor.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Total number of attendances during the year.
ECCLESFIELD Gatty Memorial Hall Mrs. M. Orr, Mrs. M.C. Nagel, Mrs. A.H. Ingham.	Thursday afternoon 2-p.m.	120
CHAPELTOWN Miners' Welfare Pavilion Miss E. Bates, Mrs. L.M. Needham	Tuesday afternoon 2-p.m. (Comm.27.10.59)	10
OUGHTIBRIDGE Church Hall Miss K. Gregory, Mrs. R.M. Barrott Mrs. N. McNamara.	Monday afternoon 2-p.m. (Comm.11. 5.59)	70

HEALTH VISITING as at 31. 7. 60.

The Wortley Rural District is served by the following Health Visitors:-

<u>Health Visitor.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. M. Craig.	Div. Nursing Officer.	Doncaster 4238.
Miss E. Bates.	232, Badsley Moor Lane, Rotherham.	Rotherham 5598.
Mrs. A. Brooks.	22, Castlewood Road, Fulwood, Sheffield, 10.	Sheffield 33769.
Miss K. Gregory. (Away on Queen's training May to September).	20, Don Avenue, Sheffield, 6.	Sheffield 345445.
Miss M.B. Helliwell.	116, Hinde House Lane, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 385884.
Mrs. M. Orr.	468, Wordsworth Avenue, Parson Cross, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 345759.
Miss M. Thompson.	3, Phoenix Road, Ridgeway, Sheffield.	Eckington 686.
Mrs. L.M.Beaumont. (Assistant)	4, Green Lane, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3059.
Mrs. D.M. Simpson. (Assistant)	35, Hill Top Road, Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 3219.
Mrs. E.R.Steer. (Part-time Asst.)	104, Hesley Lane, Thorpe Hesley.	
Mrs. V. Gidney. (Part-time Asst.)	1, Peckham Road, High Green.	
Mrs. D.E. Almond. (Tuberculosis)	Stainboro' Low, Nr. Barnsley.	Barnsley 3482.

During 1959 the Health Visiting Service from Wortley had two changes. Mrs. Metcalfe was transferred from Division 30 of the West Riding County Council to the Ecclesfield area and remained until July, when she resigned. Miss Thompson commenced duties in the Ecclesfield/Colley Estate area in July, on the completion of her Health Visitor's training. Thus there was one more Health Visitor than we had in 1958.

The Health Visitors continue to visit expectant mothers, children under 5 years of age, the aged persons in their homes, and to supervise all homes where a Home Help is employed. She is responsible for the promotion of positive health of all families and the health education of her area, both in the homes to the individuals and in the Clinics and Schools to groups. This aspect of her work cannot be emphasised too much and is essentially a growing part of her duties. She continues also to be the link between the home and the Hospital, with an established liaison with the Almoner and all Statutory and Voluntary Organisations. In addition the Health Visitor has a number of duties in the Schools. She carries out hygiene surveys each term, is present at School Medical Inspections and is able to pass on to the Medical Officer valuable information about the families in her own particular area. She also visits the homes of School-children when individual advice is needed. Of course, the Health Visitor, as in previous years, gives a great deal of her time to the problems of the aged, particularly those living alone, without relatives. As the number of old people increase so a high proportion of the Health Visitor's time is devoted to this group. During the year the Health Visitors made 13,051 visits to the homes in the Wortley area.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.
as at 31st July, 1960.

<u>Midwife.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. N. McNamara (relief).	Dale View, Rodney Hill, Loxley.	Sheffield 343643.
Mrs. R. M. Barrott.	"The Haven", Bedford Road, Oughtibridge.	Oughtibridge 2176.
Mrs. M. C. Nagel.	93 Mansell Crescent, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 344820.
Mrs. A. H. Ingham.	243 Yew Lane, Sheffield, 5.	Ecclesfield 3722.
Mrs. L. M. Needham.	11 Burns Drive, Burncross, Chapeltown.	
Mrs. E. Steele. (relief).	34 Armitage Road, Deepcar.	Stocksbridge 3310.

During the year there was an improvement in the situation regarding Midwives for the Wortley area by the appointment of a Midwife for the High Green/Chapeltown area. She commenced duties in May. Difficulties, however, were experienced during the latter half of the year when Mrs. Quirk, the Relief Midwife was on sick leave. The Midwives give a Domiciliary Midwifery Service, attend the Ante-natal Clinics, give demonstration of relaxation exercises to expectant mothers, and also group talks. In addition they give ante-natal care in the homes to the expectant mothers. All Midwives are mobile and are, therefore, able to provide an effective

service. They are qualified to administer gas and analgesia and have the necessary equipment. During the year they attended 216 confinements, 194 as Midwives and 22 as Maternity Nurses.

During 1959, 109 patients received the benefits of gas and air during confinement, as compared with 103 in the previous year. The Midwives in the Wortley area made a total of 2,369 ante-natal visits and 5,569 post natal visits.

HOME NURSING SERVICE
as at 31st July, 1960.

<u>Home Nurse.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. A. Woodhead	1a King Street, Charlton Brook, Chapeltown.	Ecclesfield 3582.
Mrs. A. White.	7 Highfield Rise, Stannington, Sheffield, 6.	Sheffield 343688
Mrs. F. Needham.	75 Mill Road, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3365.
Mrs. L. Genders. (relief).	10 Hill Top Rise, Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 4171.
Mrs. H. Radcliffe.	17 South Road, High Green.	High Green 325.
Mrs. M. Moore.	36 Park Avenue, Chapeltown.	Ecclesfield 3810.
Mrs. B. M. Diani.	3 Loicher Lane, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3850.
Mrs. B. Wragg.	632 Stannington Road, Sheffield, 6.	Sheffield 345934.

The Home Nursing staff in the Wortley area during 1959 was up to establishment. Relief is given by Mrs. Genders to other areas in the Division when required. Mrs. Diani, the Home Nurse in the Ecclesfield area was sent for her Queen's District Training in September for a period of four months. All the Nurses are mobile, thus being able to provide a streamlined service. There is close liaison between the General Practitioners and the Home Nurses who work under their direction. The Nurses carry out all aspects of nursing in the patients' homes and are very well received. During the year they made a total of 19,965 visits as compared with 17,841 visits during the year 1958. The increase of visits is no doubt due to the improvement in the staff situation and the fact that all the Home Nurses are now mobile.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

During 1959 a total of 75,026 Domestic Help hours were provided in the Wortley Rural District, being an increase of 4,898½ hours as compared with 1958. In all, 99 Domestic Helps were employed, attending 338 cases compared with the 1958 figures of 97 Domestic Helps and 304 cases. Of the

total of 338 cases 204 were continuing cases from the previous year, the remainder being new ones. The types of cases where the Domestic Help Service was made available are classified as follows:-

Maternity Cases	33
Tuberculosis Cases	2
General cases over 65 years	270
General cases under 65 years	20
Others	<u>13</u>
	<u>338</u>

The following statistical table indicates the details of the service:-

DISTRICT	TYPE AND NUMBER OF CASES					
	General sickness over 65	General sickness under 65	Maternity	Tuberculosis	Other	Total
Colley	71	5	6	Nil	5	87
Chapelton	50	6	3	1	Nil	60
Ecclesfield	53	2	1	Nil	1	57
High Green	27	Nil	3	1	3	34
Grenoside	14	1	7	Nil	Nil	22
Bradfield	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Loxley	6	1	1	Nil	Nil	8
Stannington	9	Nil	3	Nil	1	13
Oughtibridge	8	3	2	Nil	1	14
Wharnccliffe Side	6	1	2	Nil	Nil	9
Worrall	7	1	3	Nil	2	13
Tankersley	10	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	11
Thorpe Hesley	5	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	6
Wortley	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
Birdwell	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTALS	270	20	33	2	13	338

Again the picture emerges in 1959 as seen in previous years, an increase in the number of general cases over the age of 65 years with a corresponding increase in the number of Domestic Help hours allocated. This is an essential service for the care of the aged, as it helps them to remain in their own homes. Without this help some, due to increasing frailty and infirmity, would have to go into Part III accommodation or into Hospital. Assistance and companionship should also be provided by relatives.

The Home Helps employed in the service are capable women and in many cases give help to the aged person outside the scope of the service.

The following statistics for the whole of Division 22 are interesting. During 1959 in this Division, with a population of a little over 88,500, a total of 121,957 Domestic Help hours were provided. Of those 3,998 (3.27%) were provided for maternity work, 968 (0.79%) for Tuberculosis work, 6,757 (5.54%) for chronic sick under 65 years, 3,038 (2.50%) for other miscellaneous cases, and 107,196 (87.90%) for the chronic sick and aged over 65 years. This shows quite a substantial increase compared with 1958.

The cost of this service in wages was £21,933. 11. 2d. which with employers' proportion of National Insurance of £1,697. 15. 3d. made a total of £23,631. 6. 5d. paid by the Local Health Authority. During the same period there was recovered from applicants the sum of £1,312. 15. 10d. leaving a nett cost of the service to the Local Health Authority of £22,318. 10. 7d.

As a complementary service to this Domestic Help Service one might mention here the scheme for the accommodation of aged persons on Council Estates, whereby the County Council make contributions under Section 126 of the Local Government Act, 1948 for the provision of special facilities. The scheme, of course, is designed to try and delay, if not prevent, applications for admission to Part III accommodation. During 1959 the scheme at Grenoside was completed and a Warden was appointed, and it was obvious to my Health Visitor during her periodic visits that the old people were happy and fully enjoying this living on the Estate. In all there are 32 units in this group. At the same time during the year another group was inaugurated in Chapeltown, when another 12 units were in operation before the end of the year. It was anticipated that early in 1960 a Warden would be appointed and it was further anticipated that approximately 60/70 units would be available before the end of 1960.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS.

The amount of Welfare Foods issued in the Wortley Rural District during 1959 was as follows:-

National Dried Milk	-	4441 tins.
Cod Liver Oil	-	2555 bottles.
Vitamin A & D Tablets	-	1674 (packets of 45).
Orange Juice	-	19,911 bottles.

These foods are issued at the following centres throughout the Division on the days and times stated:-

<u>Address of Premises.</u>	<u>Days.</u>	<u>Times.</u>
<u>STOCKSBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT.</u> Child Welfare Centre, British Hall, Stocksbridge.	Tuesday. Friday	10 - 12 a.m. 1.30 - 3.30 p.m. 10 - 12 a.m.
<u>PENISTONE URBAN DISTRICT.</u> Child Welfare Centre, Shrewsbury Road, Penistone. Mr. A. Dyson, Town End, Thurlstone.	Monday During shop hours.	2 - 4 p.m.
<u>PENISTONE RURAL DISTRICT.</u> Child Welfare Centre, Golf Club, Cawthorne. Private House, Mrs. Pratt, Fir Tree, Thurgoland. Stocksbridge Co-op., Crane Moor, Sheffield. Mrs. Thickett, Post Office, Oxspring.	Alternate Wednesdays. On application at House. (except Sundays). During shop hours. During shop hours.	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
<u>HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT.</u> Child Welfare Centre, Church Schoolroom, Hoyland Common. Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Hoyland.	Thursday Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m. 11 - 12 a.m. 2 - 4 p.m.

<u>Address of Premises.</u>	<u>Days.</u>	<u>Times.</u>
<u>WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT.</u>		
Clinic, Parish Hall, Oughtibridge.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Memorial Hall, Worrall.	Alternate Tuesdays	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Chapelton.	Wednesday	11 - 12 a.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Methodist Chapel, High Green.	Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Gatty Memorial Hall, Ecclesfield.	Monday Thursday	2 - 4 p.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Methodist Chapel, Norfolk Hill, Grenoside.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Scout Hall, Tankersley.	Alternate Mondays.	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, St. Paul's Inst., Wheata Road, Sheffield, 5.	Tuesday	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Knowle Top, Stannington.	Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Congregational Church, Loxley.	Alternate Tuesdays	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1959.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

This part of the Report prepared by the Chief
Public Health Inspector.

RAINFALL.

The total rainfall during the year measured on the gauge at the rear of the Council Offices was 23.44 inches.

The heaviest monthly fall occurred in December when 4.69 inches were recorded. The lowest was in September when the reading was Nil.

The total rainfall was substantially lower than that for 1958 (35.63 inches) and lower than the average for the 25 years preceding 1952 (28.847 inches). (The siting of the gauge was changed in 1952 and rainfall figures were incomplete for that year).

During the five months May to September, the total rainfall was only 4.42 inches.

WATER SUPPLY.

Distribution.

The total number of dwellings in the district at the year end was 14,324, and of this number 13,951 or 97% obtain a piped supply of domestic water originating from one or other of the following undertakings:-

1. Sheffield Corporation Waterworks.
2. Wortley Rural District Council Hallbroom Supply.
3. Wharncliffe Estates Waterworks.
4. Dearne Valley Waterboard.
5. Barnsley Corporation Waterworks.
6. Whitley Private Supply.

Detailed information regarding the area of distribution of each supply is given in the following table:-

District.	Est. Pop.	No. of Houses.	No. on Main.	% on Main.	Sheff. Corp. 1.	Hall broom. 2.	Wharn- cliffe. 3.	Dearne. 4.	Barn- sley. 5.	Whit- ley. 6.
cclesfield.	8051	2516	2510	99	2510	-	-	-	-	-
olley.	6227	1946	1946	100	1946	-	-	-	-	-
napeltown.	8505	2658	2655	99	2655	-	-	-	-	-
igh Green.	3833	1198	1194	99	1192	-	2	-	-	-
renoside.	4781	1491	1465	98	1436	-	-	-	-	29
horpe Hesley.	488	150	150	100	150	-	-	-	-	-
CCLESFIELD PARISH.	31885	9959	9920	99	9889	-	2	-	-	29
dsley.	137	43	41	95	41	-	-	-	-	-
rrall.	1264	395	388	98	30	358	-	-	-	-
ghtibridge.	2662	832	798	95	796	2	-	-	-	-
arncliffe Side.	1132	354	335	94	335	-	-	-	-	-
ightholmlee.	97	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
xley.	1212	379	364	96	240	124	-	-	-	-
annington.	3401	1063	1043	97	-	1043	-	-	-	-
ngworth.	406	127	120	94	-	120	-	-	-	-
orrs.	97	30	30	100	-	30	-	-	-	-
gh Bradfield	228	70	25	36	25	-	-	-	-	-
w Bradfield.	358	111	29	26	29	-	-	-	-	-
hope.	155	49	31	63	16	-	-	-	15	-
llowmeadows.	159	48	16	33	16	-	-	-	-	-
ADFIELD PARISH.	11308	3531	3220	91	1528	1677	-	-	15	-
WICKERSLEY PARISH.	2050	633	633	100	81	-	392	100	60	-
WITLEY PARISH.	650	201	178	88	-	-	177	-	1	-
TOTALS.	45893	14324	13951	97	11498	1677	571	100	76	29

Characteristics of Supplies.

The Sheffield Corporation Waterworks supply 11,498 dwellings in the district equivalent to 82.4% of all houses on a mains supply. This figure includes 29 houses at Oughtibridge which are now supplied, by special agreement, with Hallbroom water via Sheffield Corporation Waterworks mains.

The Corporation supply originates from moorland gathering grounds. The supply is typical moorland water having natural acid characteristics.

Correction of the acidity is achieved as part of the purification process. After filtration, the water is sterilised by the addition of chlorine or chlorine and ammonia before discharge into the trunk distribution mains.

This Council's Bradfield supply is obtained from springs and boreholes at Hallbroom. The spring water is soft and slightly acid. The water from the two boreholes is fairly hard, some of the hardening salts being removable by boiling.

The bacteriological quality of the spring water is subject to fluctuation. Chlorination plant has been installed at the head works and was brought into operation at the year end.

At the request of the Minister of Housing and Local Government samples were taken in order to determine the fluorine content of each source of the Hallbroom supply. Fluorine deficiencies in water are claimed to predispose towards dental troubles in children. Where fluorine is added artificially a concentration of one part per million is usually arrived at. The spring water fluoride content was 0.30 and the borehole water 0.15 parts per million.

There was an extremely long period of drought during the summer and early autumn. Pumping difficulties also arose at Hallbroom. It therefore became necessary to take some steps to conserve supplies and to prepare for possible serious shortage. Fortunately the latter situation did not eventuate.

The Bradfield supply now serves 1,677 houses in the Bradfield Parish, equivalent to 12% of the total houses on a mains supply in the district.

The Wharncliffe Estates Supply is from an impounding reservoir at Wortley and serves a total of 571 dwellings in the Wortley and Tankersley Parishes. This figure is equivalent to 4.1% of the total houses on mains supplies in the district.

The supply has typical upland surface water characteristics and passes through pressure filters before distribution. Some interruption of domestic supplies again occurred during the year due to mains fractures caused by subsidence in the coal mining part of the distribution area.

The Dearne Valley Water Board supply 100 houses in the Hoyland Common part of the Tankersley Parish. The water is a mixture of borehole and upland surface water, the latter being supplied by Sheffield Corporation.

The number of houses on this supply represents 0.7% of the total on a mains supply.

The trunk main from the Barnsley Corporation Waterworks impounding reservoir at Upper Midhope passes through the Midhope and Wortley parts of the district. Fifteen houses at Midhopestones and one house at Wortley are supplied from this main and 60 houses in the Tankersley Parish are supplied by agreement with Worsborough U.D.C. with water from the same source.

The Whitley Supply is impounded spring water and serves the hamlet of Whitley and a few additional cottages at Wood End and Middleton Green. Shortages occurred during the drought period principally affecting the cottages in the more elevated parts of the distribution system. Improvements in this supply are expected to be carried out next year.

Purity of Supplies.

During the year, 54 samples of water were taken for bacteriological and chemical examination. No samples were taken by the Council's officers from the Sheffield, Barnsley and Dearne Valley supplies as these are known to be sampled regularly by the Waterworks staff.

Further details of the samples taken are given in the following table.

Water Undertakings.	Sheffield Corp ⁿ .	Wortley H/broom.	Wharncliffe Estate.	Dearne Valley.	Barnsley Corp ⁿ .	Whitley.	Private Supplies.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Total houses supplied.	11,498	1,677	571	100	76	29	373
Proportion of total houses on Mains Supplies.	82.4%	12%	4.1%	.7%	.6%	.2%	Not applicable.
Number of Samples taken.	Nil.	15	4	Nil.	Nil.	2	33
Number reported satisfactory.	-	2	1	-	-	1	8
Number reported unsatisfactory.	-	13	3	-	-	1	25

Further investigation and sampling was carried out where unsatisfactory reports were received.

Extensions of Supplies.

Several small extensions of supplies were carried out during the year.

Six dwellings at Coldwell, Oughtibridge, were connected to the Sheffield Corporation Main which was extended to Coldwell from Folderings via Onesacre.

A further extension was carried out from the Folderings main to serve five dwellings at Raynor Syke and Benteholme. Those dwellings had not been connected at the year end.

An extension has also been carried out at Oughtibridge to serve five dwellings in Burton Lane, two of which are being modernised by means of improvement grant. The dwellings had not been connected at the year end.

Housing development by Sheffield Corporation on the south side of Edge Lane, Grenoside, will facilitate the connection of seven dwellings at present relying on private supplies to a mains supply.

Similar possibilities are also likely to arise in relation to five other dwellings in the small neighbouring community of Top Hirst.

Whilst individually these are only small extensions the communities affected represent the largest groups of dwellings remaining to be connected.

The total number of houses in the district without a mains water supply is now 373.

The total percentage of houses in the district enjoying a mains water supply remains at 97%.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The overall position relating to sewage disposal is illustrated by the following table:-

District.	No. of Houses.	No. on Sewer.	Percent- age to Sewer.	Disposal System.							
				Sheff- ield.	Pilley.	Wharn- cliffe Side.	Rother- ham.	Wort- ley.	Hoy- land.	Whitley.	Dung- worth.
Ecclesfield. Colley. Chapelton. High Green. Grenoside. Thorpe Hesley.	2516 1946 2658 1198 1491 150	2452 1946 2633 1174 1418 143	97 100 99 98 95 95	2452 1946 2633 1174 1405 -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - 143	- - - - - -	- - - - - 13	- - - - - -	
ECCLESFIELD PARISH.	9959	9766	98	9610	-	-	143	-	-	13	-
Wadsley. Worrall. Oughtibridge. Wharncliffe Side. Brightholmlee. Loxley. Stannington. Dungworth. Storrs. High Bradfield. Low Bradfield. Midhope. Hollowmeadows.	43 395 832 354 30 379 1063 127 30 70 111 49 48	40 360 767 314 - 262 1002 12 - - - - -	93 91 92 88 - 69 94 9 - - - - -	40 360 767 - - 262 1002 - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - 314 - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - 12 - - - - -	
BRADFELD PARISH.	3531	2757	78	2431	-	314	-	-	-	-	12
TANKERSLEY PARISH.	633	552	87	44	464	-	-	-	44	-	-
WORTLEY PARISH.	201	67	33	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-
TOTALS.	14324	13142	91	12085	464	314	143	67	44	13	12

The principal unsewered localities are in the Bradfield Parish at Dungworth, Storrs, High and Low Bradfield, Midhope and Hollowmeadows, and in the Wortley Parish at Howbrook.

The only extensions of services during the year were connected with the new development in the district.

The total number of houses connected to sewers at the year end was 13,142 equivalent to 91% of the total houses in the district.

The sewage from 12,085 houses in the district discharges ultimately into the Sheffield Sewerage system. The bulk of the remainder discharging to public sewers is dealt with either at the Wharncliffe Side, Pilley and Whitley Works administered by this Council or to other works outside the district administered by Rotherham Corporation and Hoyland Nether U.D.C. There are two small disposal points on the east and west side of the village of Wortley which deal with the sewage from this small community.

Schemes for the enlargement and improvement of the Wharncliffe Side and Pilley Works are in preparation by consultants.

The sewage from houses with no public sewers reasonably accessible is dealt with by cesspools, septic tanks and filters or by simple land treatment.

A Council operated cesspool emptying service by mechanical means is available in suitable cases on a rechargeable cost basis.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

General.

The refuse collection service covers the whole of the district. In addition to collection from the 14,324 permanent dwellings in the district a service is also given to schools, hospitals, works canteens, business premises and moveable dwellings. Five loads of refuse are removed each week from the Middlewood Hospital which has a resident population of approximately 2,167 persons.

Refuse Collection.

The frequency of collection normally given during the year was as follows:-

Bins and pails in urbanised parts of the district - weekly.
Bins and pails in outlying parts of the district - fortnightly.
Privy Middens in all parts of the district - four/six weekly.

Owing to staff shortages due to sickness and to inclement weather conditions particularly during the winter months it was not always possible to fully maintain the service but comparatively few complaints were received.

The maximum number of ashbinmen employed at any one time was 32 and the number of loader-drivers 9.

The number of vacancies arising during the year was 4 and no difficulty was experienced in recruitment.

A total of 13,394 bins, 725 ashpits, 696 privies and 64 pail closets are emptied in each collection cycle from dwellinghouses only. Further details are incorporated in the following table.

District.	Houses.	Houses Using.					Number of				
		Water Closets.	Privies.	Pail Clos-ets.	Ash-pits.	Bins.	Water Closets.	Privies.	Pail Clos-ets.	Ash-pits.	Bins.
Ecclesfield. Colley. Chapel town. High Green. Grenoside. Thorpe Hesley.	2516	2473	41	2	37	2479	2491	34	2	26	2479
	1946	1946	-	-	-	1946	1946	-	-	-	1946
	2658	2636	20	2	26	2632	2833	15	2	20	2643
	1198	1185	12	1	22	1176	1120	12	1	18	1177
	1491	1428	57	6	77	1414	1458	47	7	58	1415
	150	143	6	1	8	142	110	4	1	5	142
ECCLESFIELD PARISH.	9959	9811	136	12	170	9789	9958	112	13	127	9802
Wadsley. Worrall. Oughtibridge. Wharnccliffe Side. Brightholmlee. Loxley. Stannington. Dungworth. Storrs. High Bradfield. Low Bradfield. Hollowmeadows. Midhope.	43	42	1	-	1	42	33	1	-	1	44
	395	371	23	1	23	372	384	16	1	16	372
	832	778	53	1	63	769	698	41	1	39	769
	354	324	30	-	30	324	427	30	-	30	324
	30	4	26	-	29	1	3	23	-	26	1
	379	290	84	5	91	288	314	61	4	51	289
	1063	1005	57	1	64	999	968	52	1	53	1000
	127	39	86	2	86	41	39	67	2	55	41
	30	2	28	-	29	1	1	23	-	22	1
	70	8	62	-	65	5	8	47	-	47	5
	111	25	73	13	98	13	26	59	14	78	13
	48	29	13	6	20	28	36	11	6	18	31
	49	4	29	16	45	4	4	23	16	34	4
BRADFIELD PARISH.	3531	2921	565	45	644	2887	2941	454	45	470	2894
TANKERSLEY PARISH.	633	592	35	6	41	592	624	34	6	35	595
WORTLEY PARISH.	201	103	98	-	105	96	132	96	-	93	103
GRAND TOTALS.	14324	13427	834	63	960	13364	13655	696	64	725	13394

The total number of lorries employed regularly on refuse collection during the year was 9. In addition two other vehicles were used for salvage and standby purposes.

One new lorry was acquired during the year in anticipation of the establishment of an additional collection team to deal with new development particularly in the Grenoside and Chapeltown areas. The new collection arrangements were ready for operation at the year end.

Provision was made in the estimates for 1959/60 for the acquisition of two new vehicles to replace two outmoded vehicles of 1947 vintage. When these are put out of use the collection fleet will be standardised.

Details of the twelve refuse collection and salvage vehicles are set out in the following table:-

No.	Vehicle.			District Served.
	Make.	Capacity.	Year of Manufacture.	
1.	S. & D. Freighter.	8.9 cu.yds.	1947	Ecclesfield & Thorpe Hesley.
2.	S. & D. Freighter.	8.9 cu.yds.	1947	Colley Ward (part). Ecclesfield Ward (part).
3.	Dennis.	10 cu.yds.	1952	Colley Ward (part). Ecclesfield Ward (part). Grenoside Ward (part).
4.	Dennis.	10 cu.yds.	1953	Grenoside Ward (part). Chapeltown Ward (part).
5.	Dennis.	10 cu.yds.	1951	Chapeltown Ward (part). High Green Ward (part).
6.	Dennis.	10 cu.yds.	1959	High Green Ward (part). Tankersley Parish. Wortley Parish.
7.	Dennis.	10 cu.yds.	1956	Stannington, Dungworth and Loxley.
8.	Dennis.	10 cu.yds.	1958	Westnall Ward (except Midhope).
9.	Dennis.	8 cu.yds.	1950	Bradfield Parish (outlying parts).
10.	Dennis.	8 cu.yds.	1949	Reserved for use on new round in Grenoside (part) and Wortley.
11.	Dennis.	8 cu.yds.	1950	Spare Vehicle.
12.	Austin.	2-3 tonner.	1956	Salvage and General Haulage.

The first stage in the development of the new refuse collection depot at Grenoside was nearing completion at the year end. This stage comprises the erection of a block of 10 garages with access road, paved approach area and fencing.

Refuse Disposal.

Except for the 262 tons of refuse disposed of as salvage all other refuse collected was disposed of by tipping on four sites all of which are owned by the Council. Notice of termination of tipping agreement in respect of the use of privately owned land at Peafield Lane, Wortley, was given during the year.

Details of the tips in use at the year end were as follows:-

	Site.	Refuse Received from	Tip Control.
1.	Ecclesfield Sewage Disposal Works.	Ecclesfield, Colley, Thorpe Hesley, Grenoside (part).	) ) ) Mechan-) ical
2.	Westwood Bottom, High Green.	High Green, Chapeltown, Grenoside (part), Tankersley, and Wortley.	) Labour) on all) tips) plus 1) lab-) ourer.
3.	Haggstones Road, Worrall.	Westnall Ward.)))
4.	Long Lane, Loxley.	Stannington, Loxley, Bradfield.)))

Control of the tips by means of a four-wheel drive mechanical shovel has continued during the year with excellent results. One tipman is employed in addition to the shovel driver. Many tip fires occurred during the period, but only one was of a serious nature. In this particular case vegetation on the tip surface was ignited during the dry summer and penetration occurred in a number of places which were particularly difficult to reach with mechanical equipment. Owing to the severe drought it was not possible to use water on the fires and unavoidable nuisance from dust emission occurred during the excavation of the burning material. On the Ecclesfield tip there were numerous cases of deliberate ignition by trespassers. These fires were easily brought under control but some complaints regarding smoke nuisance were received from local residents as a result of the fires.

Vehicle Maintenance.

Maintenance of the 11 refuse collection vehicles, 1 truck, 1 mechanical shovel and rodent van has been carried out at the repair depot at Chapeltown. The garage is now well equipped and the mechanic and apprentice have worked conscientiously and efficiently to keep the vehicle fleet fully operational. The only work on the vehicles dealt with outside the depot has been the provision of new bodies on two of the oldest Dennis vehicles.

Welfare Facilities.

Welfare facilities have continued as in previous years. Protective clothing is provided in the form of overalls, overcoats and gloves. Gumboots are supplied for use in privy middens.

All collection vehicles are equipped with double cabs which provide suitable travelling facilities for all personnel and give shelter when refreshment is taken.

The lack of other depot facilities is compensated for substantially by the working arrangements which permit a meal being taken in working time and cessation of work when the daily target has been reached.

Costing.

The nett cost of collection and disposal during the year ended 31st March, 1959 was £27,290. 14s. 11d. Income from salvage is not taken into account in assessing this cost.

The nett cost in 1958 was £26,535. 17s. 6d. The increase of £755 is accounted for entirely by a general wage increase.

The estimated population figure supplied by the Registrar General, including the resident population at Middlewood Hospital is 48,060.

The tonnage of refuse collected is calculated at 16,000 tons as against 15,700 in 1958, the increase being accounted for principally by the introduction of a full collection service at the Middlewood Hospital.

Utilising the above figures together with a rateable value of £462,359 and product of a penny rate of £1,799. 18s. 11d. full costing statistics are set out in the following table:-

Refuse Collection and Disposal. Statistics and Costing.

	1959.	1958.	1957.	1956.	1955.	1954.
Acreage of District.	48697	48697	48697	48697	48697	48697
Estimated Population.	48060 +	45621	44820	44229	43405	43170
No. of Houses Scavenged.	14324	14109	13860	13673	13326	12978
Rateable Value of District.	£462359	£469753	£470725 *	£271889	£262132	£256164
Product of ld. Rate.	£1799.18.11.	£1928.10.2.	£1899. 8. *	£1099.17. 3.	£1047. 4. 4.	£1032.
Nett Cost of Collection and Disposal.	£27290.14.11.	£26535.17.6.	£28818.	£22647.	£20743.	£21292.
Nett Cost Equivalent Rate in £.	15.439d.	13.76d.	15.17d.	20.58d.	19.83d.	20.63d.
Estimated Annual Yield of Refuse.	16000 tons.	15700 tons.	15700 tons.	15650 tons.	15550 tons.	15500 tons.
Yield per 1,000 population per day.	18.299 cwts.	18.856 cwts.	19.19 cwts.	19.4 cwts.	19.62 cwts.	19.65 cwts.
Cost per 1,000 population per annum.	£567.16.11.	£581. 5. 0.	£642.12. 6.	£512. 6. 0.	£479. 3. 4.	£493. 4. 3.
Cost per head per annum.	11s. 4½d.	11s. 7½d.	12.10d.	10s. 3d.	9s. 7d.	9s. 10d.
Cost per 1,000 houses per annum.	£1902. 8. 0.	£1875.	£2079.4.5.	£1656.6.8.	£1554.3.3.	£1650.10.10.
Cost per house per annum.	£1.18. 0.	£1. 17. 6.	£2. 1. 7.	£1.13.1½d.	£1. 11. 1.	£1. 12. 9.
Cost per ton	34s.1½d.	33s.9½d.	36s.8½d.	29s. 7d.	26s. 8d.	27s. 5d.

* Re-valuation accounts primarily for the discrepancy between the 1956 and subsequent figures.
+ Includes resident population at Middlewood Hospital for the first time.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.

The number of formal notices served during the year under the provisions of Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as amended by Section 8 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, and Section 69 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, for the provision of suitable dustbins was 81, 4 of which were outstanding at the year end.

Requests for the supply of 97 bins from private householders without service of notice were dealt with and 170 bins were supplied to Council houses.

PRIVY CONVERSIONS.

During the year 5 privies were replaced by 5 water closets under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. Contributions amounting to £150 were made in respect of these replacements.

In addition, 2 privies were replaced by 2 waterclosets as a result of completed improvement grants and 10 privies and 2 waste water closets were abolished as a result of slum clearance action.

Unless new sewerage schemes are embarked upon no further enforced elimination of the outstanding 760 privies and pail closets can be proceeded with.

The distribution of privies and pails in the district is shown in the Table on page 50 of the report.

SALVAGE OF WASTE.

The commodities salvaged and disposed of during 1959 again comprised waste paper, ferrous and non-ferrous metals and rags.

The total weight of paper disposed of was $242\frac{1}{2}$ tons which was slightly lower than the total for 1958 (270 tons).

Our waste paper merchants continue to give excellent service and have removed our entire output during the year. The total tonnage disposed of was again adversely affected by the large proportion of cardboard containers with bituminous linings which are not acceptable by the waste paper trade and which have therefore to be discarded.

There was little demand for the lighter types of ferrous scrap but the demand for cast and heavier type of scrap improved towards the year end.

The following table gives comparative statistics relating to salvage operations in 1958 and 1959:-

Commodity.	Salvage Statistics 1959.						Salvage Statistics 1958.					
	Weight			Value			Weight			Value		
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.
Paper (Coun.coll.)	242	10	0	1479.	15.	0.	270	12	0	1773.	10.	6.
Scrap (Ferrous)	11	4	2	87.	16.	10½.	6	10	3	43.	10.	10.
Scrap (Non-Ferr.)	2	4	3¾	229.	14.	8.	1	10	2¼	132.	10.	0.
Scrap (Tins).	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	14	2	37.	8.	0.
Rags.	6	5	2	114.	6.	6.	8	0	0	129.	15.	0.
TOTALS.	262	4	3¾	1911.	13.	0½.	293	7	3¼	2116.	14.	4.

The total quantity of refuse disposed of as salvage by the Council in the 20 years since the inception of the campaign in 1939 is shown hereunder:-

INCOME.							EXPENDITURE.			
Commodity.	Quantity sold.			Amount received.			Source.	£.	s.	d.
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.				
Paper.	3283	2	1½	22439.	7.	11.	Wages.	13678.	18.	2.
Scrap (Ferrous)	239	4	1	877.	4.	0½.	Materials.	1067.	14.	6.
Scrap (Non-Ferr.)	12	5	0¾	931.	12.	6.	Machinery.	180.	5.	8.
Scrap (Tins).	342	3	3	867.	19.	3½.	Publicity.	109.	8.	3.
Rags.	118	8	2¾	1718.	1.	2.	Transport.	1.	9.	6.
Bones.	61	12	3½	267.	7.	8.	Rentals & Rates.	78.	0.	3.
Bottles, Jars & Cullett.	34	19	2¼	216.	12.	5.	Insurance.	5.	1.	1.
Rubber.	9	13	1	24.	3.	2.	Total.	15120.	17.	5.
Twine.	-	10	0¾	2.	10.	11.	Balance.	12312.	19.	8.
Board of Trade Grant.	-	-	-	88.	18.	0.				
GRAND TOTALS.	4102	0	0½	27433.	17.	1.		27433.	17.	1.

The salvage bonus scheme continued in operation on the same basis as last year, and a total sum of £12. 5s. 0d. was paid to each employee with a full year's service. This sum was identical with the bonus paid in 1958.

HOUSING.

New Development.

The total number of dwellings in the district at the year end was 14,324, showing a nett increase of 215 over the figure of 14,109 at the end of 1958.

The total number of new dwellings completed during the year was 307. The number of dwellings demolished or otherwise put out of use was 92.

Details of these changes are set out hereunder:-

New dwellings built by Wortley R. D. Council	- 109
New dwellings built by private enterprise	- 198
	<hr/>
Total new houses	- 307
Dwellings demolished or otherwise put out of use	- 92
	<hr/>
Nett increase	- 215
Total houses at 31st December 1958	- 14,109
Total houses at 31st December 1959	- <u>14,324</u>

The 109 houses built by the Council included 52 A.P. Bungalows and were located as follows:-

District.	Houses.	Bungalows.	Total.
Chapelton.	1	26	27
Grenoside.	48	24	72
Loxley.	8	2	10
TOTALS.	57	52	109

18 flats were erected by Sheffield Corporation on the Ecclesfield part of the Parson Cross Estate within this district.

The ward distribution of the 3,202 estate houses owned by the Corporation is now as follows:-

Ward.	Dwellings built.		Total Number of Dwelllings.
	1940-58.	1959.	
Ecclesfield.	869	18	887
Colley.	1,946	-	1,946
Grenoside.	369	-	369
TOTALS.	3,184	18	3,202

The dwellings erected by private enterprise are localised as follows:-

<u>District.</u>	<u>Number of Houses.</u>
Chapelton.	21
Ecclesfield.	7
High Green.	2
Grenoside.	85
Tankersley.	1
Wortley.	1
Stannington.	31
Oughtibridge.	8
Worrall.	13
Loxley.	11
	—
Total.	180
	==

The complete picture of new development and loss of accommodation is shown by the following table:-

District.	New Dwellings 1959.			Total Addit- ional Houses.	Houses put out of use.	Nett Increase or Decrease.
	Wortley R.D.C.	Sheff. Corp ⁿ .	Private Enter- prise.			
Ecclesfield.	-	18	7	25	22	3
Chapelton.	27	-	21	48	8	40
High Green.	-	-	2	2	16	-14
Grenoside.	72	-	85	157	36	121
Tankersley.	-	-	1	1	-	1
Wortley.	-	-	1	1	1	-
Stannington.	-	-	31	31	3	28
Oughtibridge.	-	-	8	8	1	7
Wharncliffe Side.	-	-	-	-	1	-1
Worrall.	-	-	13	13	-	13
Loxley.	10	-	11	21	-	21
Low Bradfield.	-	-	-	-	2	-2
Dungworth.	-	-	-	-	2	-2
TOTALS.	109	18	180	307	92	215

Housing Development since 1920.

During the period 1920/59 the Council have been responsible for the erection, adaptation or acquisition of 3,217 dwellings of the following types:-

Permanent Estate Houses	- 2,832
Prefabricated Permanent Bungalows	- 18
Prefabricated Temporary Bungalows	- 80
Adapted Hutments at Potter Hill and Worrall	- 112
Dwelling acquired under Housing Acts at Ecclesfield	- 1
Hutments and Adapted Hutments at Ecclesfield, Chapeltown and High Green and an adapted house at Grenoside which are now either demolished or disused as dwellings.	- 174
Total	<u>3,217</u>

The Council also control 14 other dwellings at:-

Ecclesfield Sewage Disposal Works (2), Tankersley Sewage Disposal Works (1), Glen Howe Park (1), Council Offices (1), 243 Lane End (1), and other dwellings acquired in connection with new housing or recreational development which will be demolished as such development takes place.

Private enterprise has been responsible for the erection of 3,156 houses in the district during the same period.

An overall picture of development during the last 39 years is given by the following table:-

Locality.	Houses Erected by				Total Built since 1920.	Total Houses in Locality.	Percentage of Total Built since 1920.
	Wortley R.D.C.		Sheffield Corp'n.	Private Enterprise.			
	Permanent.	Temporary.					
<u>Ecclesfield Parish.</u>							
Ecclesfield.	444	20	887	524	1875	2516	74
Colley.	-	-	1944	2	1946	1946	100
Chapelton and)	801	31	-	664)	2064	2658)	53
High Green.)	469	99	-	)		1198)	
Grenoside.	218	-	369	579	1166	1491	78
Thorpe Hesley.	-	-	-	8	8	150	5
<u>Bradfield Parish.</u>							
Oughtibridge.	154	-	-	273	427	832	51
Worrall.	58	6	-	208	272	395	68
Stannington.	222	20	-	562	804	1063	75
Loxley.	96	10	-	78	184	379	48
Dungworth.	20	-	-	8	28	127	22
Wadsley.	-	-	-	7	7	43	16
Wharnccliffe Side.	120	-	-	83	203	354	57
Other parts of Parish.	-	-	-	41	41	338	12
<u>Tankersley Parish.</u>							
Tankersley Parish.	236	6	-	99	341	633	53
<u>Wortley Parish.</u>							
Wortley Parish.	12	-	-	20	32	201	15
TOTALS.	2850	192	3200	3156	9398	14324	65

Slum Clearance, Improvements and Repairs.

This year marked the fifth phase of the Council's long term slum clearance programme and 52 houses at Oughtibridge and Bradfield were recommended for action during the year. Details are as follows:-

	<u>No. of Houses.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
<u>Oughtibridge.</u>		
26A, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 Low Road.	10	
1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15 Stanley Fold.)	8	
7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27,) 29, and 2 Barracks Row.)	13	
7, 9, 11 and 13 Church Street.)	4	
40 and 42 Langsett Road South.	2	
22, 24, 26 Low Road.	3	
21, 23, 25, and 27 Langsett Road North.	4	
1, 2 and 3 Bridge Yard.	3	
	—	
	47	47
	—	
<u>Bradfield.</u>		
Stubbin Cottages.	3	
Kirkbridge Cottages.	2	
	—	
	5	5
	—	
Total		52
		==

Demolition Orders were made in respect of all 5 houses at Bradfield during 1959.

The 25 houses in the Stanley Fold, Barracks Row and Church Street area are to be dealt with by compulsory purchase in the Oughtibridge (Church Street, Stanley Fold and Barracks Row) Compulsory Purchase Order. The remaining houses at Oughtibridge will be dealt with by individual orders.

During the year the following houses included in the 1958 programme were dealt with as follows:-

	<u>No. of Houses.</u>	<u>How Dealt With.</u>
<u>Chapelton.</u>		
1, 2 and 3 Old Hags.	3	Demolition Orders.
6 and 8 White Lane.	2	Demolition Orders.
64 and 68 White Lane.	2	Demolition Orders.
198, 200 and 202 Lane End.	3	Demolition Orders.
1, 3, 5 and 7 Charlton Clough.	4	Demolition Orders.
2, 4, 6, 8 Swallows Yard.	4	Demolition Orders.
2, 4, 6 and 8 The Triangle.	4	Demolition Orders.
<u>High Green.</u>		
24, 26 and 28 Piece End.	3	Clearance Order, Ref. 33.
31, 31bk, 33 and 33bk Piece End.	4	Clearance Order, Ref. 34.
14, 14bk, 16, 16bk, 18, 18bk Falding Place.	6	Clearance Order, Ref. 35.
<u>Oughtibridge.</u>		
2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Stanley Fold.	5	Compulsory Purchase Order. Ref. 36.
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14, Low Road.) 10 Bridge Hill.)	8	Clearance Order, Ref. 37.

Five houses numbered 8-16 Piece End included in the original 1958 programme were not proceeded with and are excluded from the programme for the present. An undertaking was received by the Council from the owner of 66 White Lane not to re-let the house when it becomes vacant. This is additional to those included in the original 1958 programme.

Details of the 37 Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders made since the programme commenced are as follows:-

Area Ref. No.	Title of Order.	Year.	No. of Houses Involved.	Result.
1.	Grenoside (Cupola Lane) Clearance Order.	1955	5	Confirmed and Demolished.
2.	High Green (Jeffcock Place) Clearance Order.	1955.	4	Confirmed and Demolished.
3.	Chapelton (Greenhead Lane & Chapel Square) Clearance Order.	1955.	13	Confirmed and Partially Demolished.
4.	Chapelton (Cowley Lane) Clearance Order.	1955.	11	Confirmed and Demolished.
5.	Thorpe Hesley (Hesley Lane) Clearance Order.	1955.	9	Confirmed and Demolished.
6.	Ecclesfield (St. Mary's Lane) Clearance Order.	1955.	5	Confirmed and / Demolished.
7.	Ecclesfield (Stocks Hill) Clearance Order.	1955.	2	Confirmed and Demolished.
8.	Ecclesfield (Yew Lane & High Street) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1955.	5	Refused but * Houses Demolished.
9.	Chapelton (Elliott Lane) Clearance Order.	1956.	5	Confirmed and Demolished.
10.	Chapelton (Lane End) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1956.	7	Confirmed and Demolished.
11.	Pilley (Gate Inn Cottages) Clearance Order.	1956.	3	Confirmed and Demolished.
12.	Pilley (Pilley Village) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1956.	5	Confirmed.
13.	Tankersley (Colliery Yard) Clearance Order.	1956.	20	Confirmed and Demolished.
14.	Tankersley (Top Newbegin) Clearance Order.	1956.	8	Confirmed and Demolished.
15.	Ecclesfield (Townend Road & Stocks Hill) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1956.	15	Confirmed. /

Area Ref. No.	Title of Order.	Year.	No. of Houses Involved.	Result.
16.	Grenoside (Bower Lane) Clearance Order.	1957.	2	Confirmed.
17.	Grenoside (Cinder Hill) Clearance Order.	1957.	4	Confirmed.
18.	Grenoside (Holly House Lane) Clearance Order.	1957.	5	Confirmed.
19.	Grenoside (Lump Lane No. 1) Clearance Order.	1957.	3	Confirmed.
20.	Grenoside (Lump Lane No. 2) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1957.	2	Purchase by Agreement.
21.	Grenoside (Main Street No. 1) Clearance Order.	1957.	5	Confirmed. /
22.	Grenoside (Main Street No. 2) Clearance Order.	1957.	3	Confirmed.
23.	Grenoside (Skew Hill No. 1) Clearance Order.	1957.	3	Not Confirmed but Undertakings given by Owner.
24.	Grenoside (Skew Hill No. 2) Clearance Order.	1957.	3	Confirmed.
25.	Grenoside (Top Side) Clearance Order.	1957.	4	Confirmed. /
26.	Ecclesfield (High Street No.1) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1957.	9	Confirmed.
27.	Ecclesfield (High Street No.2) Clearance Order.	1957.	3	Confirmed. /
28.	Ecclesfield (High Street No.3) Clearance Order.	1957.	3	Confirmed.
29.	Ecclesfield (High Street No.4) Clearance Order.	1957.	3	Confirmed.
30.	Chapelton (Station Road) Clearance Order.	1957.	7	Confirmed.

Area Ref. No.	Title of Order.	Year.	No. of Houses Involved.	Result.
31.	High Green (Thompson Hill) Clearance Order.	1957.	2	Confirmed.
32.	Tankersley (Low Newbegin) Clearance Order.	1957.	4	Confirmed and Demolished.
33.	High Green (Piece End No.1) Clearance Order.	1958.	3	Awaiting result of Inquiry.
34.	High Green (Piece End No.2) Clearance Order.	1958.	4	Awaiting result of Inquiry.
35.	High Green (Falding Place) Clearance Order.	1958.	6	Confirmed.
36.	Oughtibridge (Stanley Fold) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1958.	5	Purchased by Agreement.
37.	Oughtibridge (Low Road) Clearance Order.	1958.	8	Awaiting result of Inquiry.

/ Confirmed with slight modification.

* Undertaking given by owners (Sheffield Corporation) not to re-let the houses as they were agreed unfit.

Clearance Areas Refs. 19, 21, 22 and 25 each included one house previously covered by an individual order and vacant at the time the Clearance Order was made.

Clearance Order Ref. 25 was modified to exclude one dwelling which is to be made fit by the owner.

Demolition of Condemned Houses.

The clearance of condemned properties by owners is often a long drawn out process and demolition in default is very often the only means of achieving satisfactory results. Unless cleared sites are re-developed fairly quickly they tend to become untidy and an eyesore. All condemned properties outstanding from clearance action prior to 1955 have now been demolished.

Information relating to the demolition of houses in clearance areas is given in the preceding table.

Three individually unfit houses located at Grenoside (2), and Tankersley (1) were demolished during the year.

By the year end 171 families had been re-housed from the houses condemned during the period 1955 to 1959.

During the year an appeal by the owner in connection with the demolition of three dwellings at High Green carried out by the Council in 1958 in default of the owner was heard at the County Court, Sheffield. The appeal was partially successful.

Improvement Grants.

During the year a new form of improvement grant was introduced as a result of the passing of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

The new grants require the provision of 5 basic amenities or so many of them as are not already available in connection with the house and are referred to as standard grants.

The amenities are:-

- (a) A fixed bath or shower in a bathroom.
- (b) A wash hand basin.
- (c) A hot water supply.
- (d) A water closet in or contiguous to the dwelling.
- (e) Satisfactory facilities for storing food.

and the maximum amount of grant payable for the provision of all five is £155. The grants are mandatory subject to compliance with certain conditions.

The older type of grant with a maximum grant of £400 per house is referred to in this report as a discretionary grant.

Standard Grants.

The total number of applications received during the year was 20 in respect of the improvement of 21 houses. The applications were dealt with as follows:-

Approved	-	10	involving	10	houses.
Refused	-	3	involving	3	houses.
Withdrawn	-	3	involving	3	houses.
Awaiting Decision	-	4	involving	5	houses.

Total

20

21

The number of houses improved during the year was 3, the total eligible grant being £211. 0s. 11d.

The procedure in relation to these grants is comparatively simple and all applications were dealt with expeditiously.

There is every indication that these grants will prove popular and ultimately result in the provision of modern amenities in a large number of soundly constructed houses at present lacking such facilities.

Discretionary Grants.

The number of applications for discretionary grants received during the year was 14 in respect of 15 houses. They were dealt with as follows:-

Approved	-	10 in respect of 10 houses.
Refused	-	1 in respect of 1 house.
Awaiting Decision	-	3 in respect of 4 houses.
Total		
	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>

The number of applications which had not been determined at the end of 1958 was 5 and 4 of these were approved in 1959.

The number of schemes completed during the year was 9, 4 of which were approved in 1957/58.

The individual grants varied from £99 to £254 per house, the total amount paid being £1,725, an average of £172 per house.

The number of new applications received in 1959 was the same as that for 1958.

Repairs under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

The use of the Public Health and Housing Acts to deal with the elimination of nuisances and remedying of defects in dwellinghouses was continued during the year. Further information is set out hereunder:-

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

1. (a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	93
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	372

2.	(a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	52
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	210
3.		Number of dwellinghouses needing further action:-	
	(a)	Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	52
	(b)	Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	41
2.		<u>Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.</u>	
	(a)	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	12
	(b)	Number of defective dwellinghouses (excluding those shown in (a) above), in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action	29
3.		<u>Action under Statutory Powers during the year.</u>	
A.		<u>Proceedings under the Housing Acts 1936 and 1957.</u>	
	1.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.
B.		<u>Proceedings under Public Health Acts.</u>	
	1.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	14
	2.	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
	(a)	By owners	9
	(b)	By local authority in default of owners.	-

4. Housing Act 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

There are now no recorded cases of statutory overcrowding in the district.

Repairs under the Rent Act 1957.

During the year only 1 application was received from the tenant of a house for a certificate of disrepair. In this case the owner gave an undertaking to carry out the required works.

There was 1 application outstanding from 1958 and in this case also the owner gave an undertaking to carry out the works.

Only isolated applications are likely to be received in future for certificates of disrepair.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The total number of moveable dwellings in the district at the year end was 178 showing a decrease of 13 on the figure for 1958.

During the year, 3 applications for licences to cover the stationing and use of individual moveable dwellings were received. One application was refused and the other 2 were granted for a limited period.

Four additional applications for site licences involving 7 dwellings were all refused.

There were no appeals against refusals on public health grounds.

Changes of dwellings on the sites in the district are frequently taking place but the position at the year end so far as could reasonably be ascertained was as follows:-

Parish.	Situation.	Total No. of Dwellings.	Type of Dwellings.		
			Trailer.	Van.	Shed.
Bradfield.	Upper Midhope.	1	-	-	1
	Hollowmeadows.	32	20	2	10
	High Bradfield.	9	3	1	5
	Bradfield Dale.	5	-	1	4
	Worrall.	11	11	-	-
	Loxley & Holdworth.	5	4	-	1
	Stannington.	8	8	-	-
	Dungworth.	21	1	2	18
	Ughill.	12	-	1	11
	Oughtibridge &) Wharncliffe Side)	9	9	-	-
	Folderings.	4	-	1	3
Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield.	6	6	-	-
	Chapelton.	8	8	-	-
	High Green.	5	5	-	-
	Thorpe Hesley.	8	7	1	-
	Grenoside.	26	26	-	-
Tankersley.	Hoyland Common and Pilley.	3	2	1	-
Wortley.	Wortley.	5	5	-	-
TOTALS.		178	115	10	53

The Minister of Housing and Local Government in 1958 invited Sir Arton Wilson to investigate the nature and extent of the problems arising in connection with the use of caravans as residential accommodation and the resulting report "Caravans as Homes" was made available in November, 1959. The views of caravan dwellers, caravan manufacturers, site operators, recreational and other interested organisations and local authorities were fully investigated and it is now known that new legislation to deal with the problem and the planning aspects in particular is to be introduced in 1960. The Minister will also issue codes of practice in relation to public health requirements. Whilst these will not have legal significance they should serve to establish minimum standards.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year 333 visits have been made to 333 premises for the purpose of inspection for and eradication of insect pests.

The number of inspections was in excess of the figure for 1958 (289) the increase being due mainly to increased inspections of Council owned properties. This factor should not be taken as an indication that the presence of vermin in Council owned properties is increasing as all vacated houses are inspected prior to re-occupation and increased activity in this direction influences the total number of inspections made. The number of infestations found was approximately the same as for 1958.

Further details are given in the following table:-

Ward.	Premises Inspected.		Total Visits.		Premises Found Verminous due to			Treatment by	
	Council	Private	Council	Private	Bugs	Cock rchs	Other In- sects.	Council	Private.
Chapelton.	60	30	60	30	-	11	5	16	-
High Green.	56	7	56	7	1	3	-	4	-
Ecclesfield.	21	27	21	27	-	5	2	7	-
Colley.	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Grenoside.	19	47	19	47	-	1	1	2	-
Tankersley.	7	1	7	1	-	-	3	3	-
Wortley.	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Westnall.	14	5	14	5	-	-	2	2	-
Stannington.	20	4	20	4	-	4	-	4	-
Loxley.	5	7	5	7	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS.	203	130	203	130	1	24	13	38	-

Insects dealt with in addition to bed bugs and cockroaches have included silverfish, red spider mite and crickets.

There were no notable additions to the list of available chlorinated hydrocarbon and organo-phosphorous insecticides during the year.

5 requests were received from the Sheffield Corporation Housing Manager for inspection of furniture in houses within the district prior to mutual exchanges or allocation of new tenancies involving their houses. The number of privately owned houses involved was 5.

The disinfestation work has again been carried out efficiently and conscientiously by Mr. T. Fletcher, the Council's Rodent and General Operative.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.

A total of 654 visits have been made during the year in connection with rat and mouse destruction. This figure includes 95 visits made in connection with the 9th maintenance treatment of the sewers in the district.

Further details in respect of surface infestations only are as follows:-

Ward.	No. of Visits.	No. of Premises.	No. of Treatments.
Chapelton.	133	44	44
High Green.	19	9	9
Ecclesfield.	78	27	27
Colley.	13	3	3
Grenoside.	36	10	10
Tankersley.	8	2	2
Wortley.	24	6	6
Westnall.	87	35	30
Stannington.	39	11	11
Loxley.	122	34	34
Thorpe Hesley.	-	-	-
TOTALS.	559	181	176

There is now no special grant towards this service from the Ministry but allowance is made in the block grant for continuation of rodent control.

By virtue of the requirements of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, the Council are required to submit an annual report on rodent control to the Minister. This report has previously covered the period of the financial year but as financial claims are no longer involved the period has been altered to co-ordinate with the Medical Officer of Health's Report. A copy of the report for the nine months ended 31st December 1959 is set out hereunder:-

	Type of Property.				Agric- ultural.
	Non-Agricultural.				
	Local Author- ity. (1)	Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses) (2)	All Other (including Business Premises). (3)	Total of Cols. (1),(2) & (3). (4)	
1. No. of properties in Local Authority's District.	22	13,611	1,927	15,560	285
2. No. of properties inspected as a result of (a) Notification (b) Survey under the Act (c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose.)	4	115	7	126	2
	18	-	-	18	60
	-	325	255	580	35
3. Total inspections carried out - including re- inspections.	320	635	695	1,650	135
4. No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:- (a) Rats (Major (Minor (b) Mice (Major (Minor	-	-	-	-	-
	1	66	4	71	2
	-	-	-	-	-
	3	49	3	55	-
5. No. of infested properties treated by L.A.	4	115	7	126	2
6. Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments.	18	145	7	170	2
7. No. of notices served under Section 4 of the Act: (a) Treatment (b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing).	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
8. No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under S.4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
9. Legal Proceedings.	-	-	-	-	-
10. No. of "Block" control schemes carried out.	-	-	-	-	-

Liason and exchange of information between neighbouring authorities has been maintained through Workable Area Committees. This Council are associated with the authorities in the Sheffield, Barnsley, Rotherham and Doncaster areas for this purpose. The scope of liason has been extended to cover insect and other pest control problems.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Enquiries and Disinfections.

During the year 65 visits have been made by the Health Department Staff to investigate notified cases of infectious disease.

Details of these visits are as follows:-

Scarlet Fever	-	44
Food Poisoning	-	16
Dysentery	-	5

Twelve of the visits in connection with food poisoning concerned a suspected outbreak affecting 38 persons arising from food prepared in a works canteen.

Disinfection was carried out by the Rodent and General Operative as required.

NUISANCES.

During the year 395 visits were made for the detection and abatement of 124 nuisances and supervision of remedial works. These figures do not include nuisances involving housing repairs which are shown in the Housing Section of the report.

The number of nuisances excluding smoke nuisances arising during the year was 119 and there were 5 outstanding from 1958. Five nuisances were not abated at the year end.

Details of the nuisances are as follows:-

Choked and/or defective drains	-	75
Defective sanitary conveniences	-	20
Nuisances from keeping animals	-	2
Overflowing cesspools etc.	-	8
Offensive accumulations or deposits	-	8
Miscellaneous	-	6
		<hr/>
Total		119
		<hr/>

35 informal and 10 formal notices were served in connection with the abatement of the nuisances.

The remaining nuisances, principally choked drains, were dealt with without serving notices. The drain cleansing service operated by the Department on the basis of a fixed sum of 7/6d. per job is usually acceptable to property owners and avoids delay in dealing with such nuisances.

The Council's operative cleansed 151 drains at public conveniences and on privately owned properties during the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Recording Gauges.

Atmospheric pollution recording gauges continue to be operated in the district on behalf of the County Council as follows:-

- (1) Smoke filter recording suspended matter at the Council Offices, Grenoside.
- (2) Deposit Gauge recording monthly the heavier particles settling out from the atmosphere at Hallwood Hospital.
- (3) Lead Peroxide Gauge recording monthly the presence of sulphur in the atmosphere at Hallwood Hospital.

The most useful apparatus is the smoke filter which is located in the Health Department. More instruments of this type would be useful in different parts of the district but daily attention is required and there are other difficulties involved.

The instruments have now been operating for 8 years and monthly measurements for 1959 together with annual measurements for the previous 7 years are set out in the following table:-

Month.	Smoke Filter.	Deposit Gauge.	Lead Peroxide Gauge.
	Average daily Filtrate.	Monthly Deposit.	Average daily Concentration.
	mg/m ³	Tons per sq. mile.	mgSO ₃ /100cm ²
January.	0.20	8.17	1.21
February.	0.18	3.70	1.03
March.	0.14	11.98	1.31
April.	0.12	8.97	0.84
May.	0.10	8.97	1.04
June.	0.06	11.38	0.57
July.	0.05	8.54	0.35
August.	0.05	6.71	0.43
September.	0.10	3.97	1.20
October.	0.13	12.98	1.22
November.	0.18	7.67	2.84
December.	0.16	9.17	1.69
Full year 1959.	0.1225	102.21	1.146
Full year 1958.	0.1435	138.35	0.79
Full year 1957.	0.2137	114.48	0.92
Full year 1956.	0.186	131.16	0.98
Full year 1955.	0.144	129.93	1.25
Full year 1954.	0.105	117.79	0.87
Full year 1953.	0.110	88.51	0.71
Full year 1952.	0.119	113.69	0.79

Smoke Control Areas.

The programme to develop smoke control areas in the district made positive progress during the year.

The first order, covering 23 acres of land at Burncross, Chapeltown, which is being developed as a housing estate by the Council became operative on the 1st September 1959. The second area covering approximately 300 acres of land at Oughtibridge involving 718 dwellings and 42 other types of premises was approved in principle by the Minister in March and the Order was made in December 1959.

It was hoped that this Order would operate from 1st October 1960 but as there are known objections it may not be possible to achieve this date.

The third area covering approximately 24.5 acres at Grenoside most of which is to be developed as a private housing estate, was approved in principle by the Minister in September. The number of existing properties is 28 including the Council Offices and a further 200 houses are expected to be erected in the area. This order is expected to become operative on the 1st August 1960.

Preliminary steps had been taken at the year end for the establishment of a fourth area covering 112 acres at Burncross adjoining the first area. A large proportion of this land is to be developed as a private housing estate.

All existing dwellings in these areas have to be visited and details of appliances recorded before the Order can be made.

The principal problem encountered is that of miners' concessionary coal. Although local arrangements exist for some financial compensation from the National Coal Board to miners who live in smoke control areas, a national settlement is urgently required. The local arrangement has been extended to apply to retired miners and to miners' widows.

A number of applications for grant were received from residents outside Smoke Control Areas who wished to convert inefficient fuel burning appliances in advance of action by the Council. A communication was sent by the Council to the Minister on this point but he is not prepared to approve grants in such cases. A request was also made for consideration of some form of simplification of the survey procedure. The Minister has this matter under consideration.

Exempted Processes under the Alkali etc. Works Regulations 1906.

A complete list of factories where exempted processes are carried out was received from the Minister during the year. The number of factories is 8 and the exempted processes are as follows:-

<u>Works or Processes.</u>	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Location.</u>
Gas, coke and chemical plant.	1	Ecclesfield.
Ceramic works (Intermittent kilns, Heavy Clay).	6	(Oughtibridge, (Loxley and (Stannington.
Benzene, iron and steel (electric arc furnaces).	1	Chapeltown.

In these cases, direct administrative control for clean air purposes of such parts of the factories as are associated with the processes mentioned, comes within the jurisdiction of the alkali inspectorate.

Notices of Installation of New Furnaces etc.

During the year, 4 notices were received under the provisions of Section 3(3) of the Clean Air Act 1956 regarding the proposed installation of furnaces to use coal (2), coke (1) and oil (1) as fuels. The new equipment was satisfactory in each case.

New regulations giving conditional exemptions in smoke control areas to coal burning, mechanically stoked fireplaces and to two proprietary units were introduced during the year. The regulations apply

- (a) to mechanically stoked coal burning fireplaces constructed on or after the 31st December 1956, except those fired by pulverised fuel,
- (b) to a proprietary central heating unit utilising solid fuel, and
- (c) To a proprietary slow combustion stove designed to burn wood waste.

The Minister recommends that suitable mechanically stoked fireplaces installed before the stated date should be considered for exemption under the provisions of Section 11(3) of the 1956 Act and that similar consideration should be given to fireplaces capable of burning pulverised fuels smokelessly.

Co-ordination with Adjoining Authorities.

The Council continued membership of the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council during the year.

Following the successful publicity campaign carried out in 1958, association with the Barnsley and District Clean Air Committee was continued during 1959 and discussions on topical subjects in relation to atmospheric pollution were arranged.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937/1959.

The number of premises in the district coming within the scope of the Factories Acts is 110. Further details and location of the factories is shown in the following table:-

Location.	Total Factories.	Classific- ation.		Trade Classification.												
		Power.	No Power.	Special.	Motor Eng.	Gen. Eng.	Forging & Rolling.	Fireclay and Brickworking.	Food Preparation.	Joinery.	Foundries.	Scrap Dealers & Metal Workers.	Vehicle Painting.	Coal By-Products & Chemicals.	Building & Eng. Works.	Others.
Ecclesfield.	28	26	-	2	3	6	2	-	3	1	2	3	-	-	2	6
Chapelton.	25	22	1	2	7	1	-	-	3	1	4	1	-	2	2	4
High Green.	3	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenoside.	10	7	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	3	-
Tankersley.	6	4	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wortley.	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Stannington.	12	10	-	2	2	2	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Oughtibridge.	11	11	-	-	2	3	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Loxley.	9	9	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Bradfield.	4	4	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS.	110	98	1	11	21	15	7	11	9	7	6	4	3	2	10	15

The number of visits made to factories was 70. It was necessary to take action in respect of unsatisfactory sanitary conveniences in 8 factories. The necessary works had been completed in all cases at the year end.

Apart from the items referred to above, conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

The Minister of Labour has requested that information relating to factory inspection should be incorporated in the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Reports rather than be made the subject of a separate report. In order to comply with this request, the information is set out in the following Appendix.

APPENDIX.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the
Factories Act, 1937.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises. (1)	Number on Register. (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions. (3)	Written Notices. (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	98	58	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	11	11	-	-
TOTAL.	110	70	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars. (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector. (4)	By H.M. Inspector. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	8	-	3	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	8	8	-	3	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork.

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work.	Section 110.			Section 111.		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c).	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All prescribed Works.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

FOOD PREPARATION, SALE AND DISTRIBUTION.

Milk.

The number of registered milk distributors operating in the district at the year end was 37. Producer-retailers are registered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and not by the local authority.

The number of licences in force for the retail sale of milk under Special Designations were as follows:-

Designation.	Licences Issued	
	Dealers.	Supplementary.
Tuberculin Tested.	48	8
Pasteurised.	49	7
Sterilised.	8	4

The district is not yet covered by a Specified Area Order and some raw milk from non-designated herds is sold loose by retail. Preliminary enquiries have been made regarding the inclusion of the district in a Specified Area and this position may be reached next year.

Ice Cream.

The total number of premises registered at the year end under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act 1955, was 82. This figure includes 1 manufacturer, 1 producer-retailer and 80 retailers. The number of inspections during the year was 165.

5 applications for registration of premises for storage and sale of ice-cream were received during the year. 4 were granted and 1 refused.

81 samples were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results:-

Provisional Grade.	No. of Ice Cream Samples.
Grade I	65
Grade II	14
Grade III	2
Grade IV	-

Investigations were made in connection with Grade II and III samples and suitable steps were successfully taken to correct faults.

All premises were generally satisfactory from the point of view of hygiene.

Meat.

The total number of animals slaughtered in the district during the year was 1,683 including 5 pigs slaughtered on private premises for home use.

Post-mortem inspections of every animal slaughtered for sale have been carried out involving 337 visits during the period. A limited amount of Sunday meat inspection work has again been carried out during the summer months.

Details of animals slaughtered and diseased conditions found are set out in the following table:-

Number of Slaughterhouses Used - 4.				Total Number of Visits - 337.				
Slaughtered and Inspected.				Surrendered & Destroyed.				Total Weight (lbs).
Animal.	Number Inspected.	Number Diseased.		Beast.	Sheep.	Pig.	Calf.	
Beast.	459	78	Carcases (whole).	-	1	-	-	100
Sheep.	706	20	Carcases (part).	-	-	-	-	-
Pigs.	511	13	Heads.	9	-	2	-	120
Calves.	2	-	Lungs.	32	6	8	-	271
Pigs killed on private premises.	5	-	Hearts.	11	-	1	-	68
			Livers.	26	11	8	-	142
			Mesenteries.	20	-	1	-	135
			Udders.	7	-	-	-	58
			Miscellaneous.	1	3	-	-	15
TOTALS.	1683	116						909

The 8 cwts of carcase and offal found to be diseased was surrendered by the owners and was suitably disposed of. Removal of the meat and offal was carried out by Council transport.

There was a further reduction in the total number of animals slaughtered in the district and except for the number of sheep which remained approximately the same the reductions applied to all other classes of animals.

The average quality of the animals slaughtered was satisfactory.

The principal disease encountered is still tuberculosis although the incidence of this disease is declining rapidly.

More detailed information is given in the following table:-

Type of Animal.	Cattle Excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed.	154	305	2	706	516	-
Number inspected.	154	305	2	706	516	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	1	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	7	25	-	18	9	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.	4	8	-	2	1	-
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	11	35	-	1	4	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	7	11	-	.1	.7	-
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Full co-operation has again been given by the butchers using the slaughterhouses in the district.

The number of licensed slaughtermen at the year end was 22.

New legislation in regulation form was introduced during the year with a view to obtaining improvements in the structural standard of slaughterhouses and prevention of cruelty to animals awaiting slaughter and during slaughtering operations.

Those requirements involving greatest expenditure do not operate until a date to be fixed by the Minister and this date will be determined when a special Slaughterhouse Report from the Council has received his consideration. This report had not been completed at the year end but it is likely that some of the slaughterhouse occupiers in the district will not be prepared to incur the expenditure involved and these will ultimately cease to function.

There are 32 butchers' shops in the district and these comply generally with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Other Foods.

The number of other types of premises in the district where food is sold is 298. Localisation and classification of all food premises is shown in the following table:-

Location.	Trade Classification.									
	Butchers.	Fried Fish.	Grocery & Sweets.	Bakehouses.	Wet Fish and/or Green-grocery.	Cafes.	Hotels & Clubs.	Ice Cream principally.	Total.	Ice Cream (subsidiary).
Ecclesfield.	11	5	33	2	7	1	14	1	74	18
Chapelton.	7	4	38	2	6	3	19	-	79	24
High Green.	3	4	18	1	2	-	11	-	39	11
Grenoside.	3	1	8	1	2	-	6	1	22	5
Thorpe Hesley.	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
Ecclesfield Parish.	24	14	99	6	17	4	52	2	218	58
Oughtibridge.	2	1	17	-	1	-	8	-	29	7
Wharncliffe Side.	-	1	4	-	1	-	2	-	8	1
Worrall.	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	6	3
Loxley.	1	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	9	3
Stannington)										
Dungworth)	4	1	12	1	1	-	8	-	27	3
Storrs)										
Rest of Bradfield.	-	-	6	-	-	2	7	-	15	2
Bradfield Parish.	7	3	48	1	3	2	30	-	94	19
Tankersley Parish.	1	-	8	-	-	-	3	1	13	2
Wortley Parish.	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	5	-
TOTALS.	32	17	158	7	20	6	87	3	330	79

Requests were received from shopkeepers for examination of the following foodstuffs which were found to be unfit for human consumption and were removed for destruction.

Cooked Ham	43 lbs.
Cooked Ham	10 tins.
Tongue	9 lbs.
Tongue	3 tins.
Pork	12 lbs.
Pork	11 tins.
Luncheon Meat	10 tins.
Corned Beef	10 lbs.
Corned Beef	6 tins.
Corned Mutton	6 lbs.
Steak	2 tins.
Steak	7 lbs.
Sausages	2 tins.
Salmon	2 tins.
Pilchards	1 tin.
Sardines	1 tin.
Crab	1 tin.
Peas.	7 tins.
Tomatoes	34 tins.
Pickles	1 jar.
Beans	1 tin.
Soup	4 tins.
Pears	9 tins.
Apricots	20 tins.
Fruit Salad	1 tin.
Peaches	5 tins.
Oranges	6 tins.
Pineapples	6 tins.
Grapefruit	8 tins.
Plums	1 tin.
Prunes	1½ lbs.
Cream	1 tin.
Milk	5 tins.
Butter	2 lbs.
Sugar	6 lbs.
Cheese	58 lbs.
Cheese Whiz	1 jar.
Coffee	1 tin.
Mustard	1 tin.
Biscuits	1 lb.
Cake	4 lbs.
Pie Filling	1 pkt.
Chocolate	½ lb.
Jam	1 jar.
Marmalade	1 jar.
Suet	4 pkts.
Cereals	6 pkts.

